WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 5....NO 52. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1849. WHOLE NO. 260.

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A liberal discount will be made of advertisements concerning one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL., by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.- Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.
July 13, 1849—[44-ly

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞Office on Front street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:
Such Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERENCES.
P. K. Dickinson, | O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall, | Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter, | Owen Fennell,
John Dawson, | A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C
July 13, 1849—[44

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29,1848—[16-1y

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!

The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

DR. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief, joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., July 20th, 1849.

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE.
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, an for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

To all whom it may concern.

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims aginst Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.
THOS. D. MEARES.
April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow; she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and come from Onslow county.
JOHN J CONOLEY.
May 4th, 1849 34 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Garden Seed, &c &c &c. A large and fresh supply always on hand. For sale by
W H LIPPITT,

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit. V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

Notice.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Setre Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administration	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage Licenses
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Co Bonds
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

ICE---ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 200 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.
SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. tfoct

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville. March 23, 1849—[28-tf

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Black-smith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. 7v5-12m

Bound for the Gold Regions!

THE subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, 1849

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 20, 1849—[32-1y

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership of GRAY & JONES is dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. JONES is authorized to settle the business of the concern.
CHARLES GRAY,
R. J. JONES.

Those having accounts against the late firm, can have them settled by presenting them to the subscriber. He also gives notice that all accounts due the firm are made out, ready for settlement.

The Boot and Shoe business will be continued at the old stand, as usual.
June 29.—[42] R. J. JONES.

LAMP OIL.

A large and fresh supply of Winter bleached Sperm Oil for family use, always on hand.
For sale by W H LIPPITT.
Druggist & Chemist.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st January, 1849, his negro man, RUBICK aged between 37 and 40 years. Said negro is of a dark yellow complexion; has a scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be on the left; quick spoken, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built.

The above negro is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Beaty's or Mr. Calvin J. Dickson's, in the lower part of Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in the Jail of New Hanover county, or in any other Jail within the State, so that I can get him.

An additional reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro.
June 15.—[46-tf T M HODGES.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or *steady Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

Epping's Co. Fl. Extract of Sarsaparilla and QUEEN'S DELIGHT,

TO THE PUBLIC.—This preparation has acquired a very extended and established celebrity in most of the Southern States of the Union; both in the hands of Physicians and private use; which its efficacy alone has sustained for several years, as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the skin, old sores, white swellings, diseases of the bones, and all cases of an ulcerous character. It is also particularly useful in chronic and nervous complaints occurring in debilitated and cachetic constitutions. Over Syphilis and the host of painful, di-agreeable and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom, such as ulcers of the throat, larynx, nodes, &c., and all those evils occasioned by an improper and injudicious use of "mercury," it displays complete control. It has been found to be a most useful purifier of the blood in all such diseases.

In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and in cases where the Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which the hope of recovery can be reasonably founded. It relieves the disease, and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system—under the use of this medicine, the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which in other practice is withheld. In many cases where the horrible ravages of disease have taken so deep root that patients have been given up by the most skillful Physicians, the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to good health, &c., and the most reasonable expectations fully satisfied.

The cures performed in this city alone, are sufficient to establish its reputation on a permanent basis, and too solid to be effected either by the malignant or envious. It is worthy of note that the greater part of the patients cured had, previously to using this preparation, received the best medical treatment, and given up by their physicians as being beyond the reach of medical skill. It is, however, advisable that it should be given, if practicable, under the superintendence of a physician, for him to prescribe such other remedies in conjunction with this as the necessity of the case may require. This preparation has put into the hands of physicians a remedy by which he can master a variety of diseases, which have hitherto baffled the greatest skill and study. It is a safe and harmless medicine, and removes all those evils which an unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions.

Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles. Prepared and for sale by J. P. M. EPPING,
Chemist and Druggist, 277 King st.,
opposite Society street, Charleston, S. C.
Also for sale by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
29-5m] Wilmington, N. C.

Doct. D. Jayne's Family Medicines.
Just received by Schr. Leesburg,

2 doz.	Jayne's	Expectorant;
2	"	" Hair Tonic;
4	"	" Alterative;
½	"	" Hair Dye;
3	"	" Carminative Balsam;
6	"	" Tonic Vermifuge;
16	"	" Sanative Pills;
1	"	" Ague Pills;
		ALSO,
25	"	Doct. N. B. Leidy's Blood Pills.

For sale by WM H LIPPITT,
July 20. Druggist & Chemist

TOBACCO.

25 boxes Tobacco, very superior. For sale by
j 6 HOWARD & PEDEN.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

The genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla, *warranted to keep*, is for sale by W H LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

$25 Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber, at Nashville, Nash County, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., a Morocco Pocket-book, containing about Two Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars in cash, and bonds against individuals in Nash county, to the amount of about Fourteen or Fifteen Hundred Dollars, among which was a bond vs. Bennett Bunn and Redmon Bunn, for about One Thousand and Five Dollars, dated the 24th April, 1849; and another vs. Redmon Bunn and Bennett Bunn, for about One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, dated the 24th April, 1849, and several other small bonds, the amounts and dates of which is not recollected, by a man who calls himself James W. Elmore, and of the following description, viz: about five feet eight inches high, of dark complexion, front teeth bad, and has the representation of a star on the back of his right or left hand, with a great many other marks on his arms, and about the elbow representing a Mermaid, and the representation of an Indian squaw, in the act of shooting a bow, on his right hip, as well as recollected. The above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that he may be brought to justice. KINCHEN TAYLOR.
August 14th, 1849.—[49-9t
Raleigh Register and Standard copy 6 weeks, and send bills to K. T., Botanic P. O., Nash Co., North Carolina.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASWELL & Hedgepeth's, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Chinese Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stitch, dan, Congress and other Gaiters*, and Shoes of every style. His will in all cases guarantee a fit.

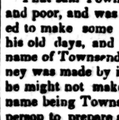
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort paid to give satisfaction to his customers. JOHN PITTENTRIGH.
Wilmington, N C, June 2nd, 1849.—[41-12m

PULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CARDS, CATALOGUES, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, CIRCULARS, COMMON SUMMONSES, DEEDS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, LAW BLANKS, MILITARY NOTICES, NOTES, PAMPHLETS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, RECEIPTS.
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS
of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*
FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton street.

Read the Affidavit.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr S P Townsend, to which he replied that he knew Dr S. P. would be down on him after he should commence; but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a copartnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital;—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr S. P.'s, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr S. P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the city of New York.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
Wm. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.
June 1, 1849—[38-tf

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring Business* in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks to convince the most sceptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner.*
S. R. ROBBINS.
May 17, 1849—[26-tf

IN STORE.

20 bags Rio, Laguyra, and St. Domingo Coffee;
10 bbls clarified Sugar;
3 do. P. R. do;
10 do. Rectified Whiskey;
2 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap;
Cedar and Painted Tubs, Painted Buckets, Market Buckets, tinned Brass, Wash Boards, Brass bound Cedar Water Buckets, a few more Cedar Churns.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
August 10, 1849.

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

FOR RENT,

From the 25th day of October next, the large brick House in Front Street, now occupied by Mrs. I. HOUSTON, & known as the *Washington Hotel*;
AND ALSO,
From the same date, that large two story brick House on Third Street, nearly opposite the ODD FELLOW'S School, known as the KENAN House. For terms, apply to WM. A. BERRY, M. D.
July 27.—[46-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE.)
FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who hays given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday Morning, September 7, 1849.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Our citizens were startled from their slumbers on Saturday morning, a short time after mid-night, by an alarm of fire, occasioned by the burning of the large Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Samuel Berry & Sons, situated on the other side of the river, opposite town. On reaching the wharf, the scene was striking in the extreme. The building was totally enveloped in flames, which rose from it in vast columns, casting a bright glare over the river and whole front of the town. For some time fears were entertained for the safety of other buildings at no great distance, as well as a new vessel on the stocks, and a top sail Schooner lying in the river.—The other property was saved by the exertions of the firemen and others, who went across with an engine. The loss is estimated at about ten thousand dollars, of which seven thousand five hundred dollars is covered by insurance.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The N. York Journal of Commerce (excellent authority by the way) thus foots up the columns:—"The gain of a whig member in Rhode Island gives the whigs three majority in the House thus far, viz: whigs elected 109, democrats 105. Seventeen members yet to be chosen, in districts which sent to the last Congress 8 whigs and 9 democrats. The democrats are more likely to make a gain in these districts than the whigs. The Senate is democratic by 8 or 10 majority."

HON. DANIEL M. BARRINGER.—This gentleman, late representative from the 3rd Congressional District of North Carolina, has issued an address to his constituents, dated New York, August 22d, just before leaving for his mission as Minister to Spain, in which he returns thanks to his constituents in general, and the people of Cabarrus county in particular.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—We notice that the Fellowship Democrat, a Federal paper published in Fellowshipville, Va., a number of which, dated August 24th, has accidentally found its way to our office, has hoisted the name of Henry Clay as candidate for the Presidency in 1852, with the addendum, "In favor of Constitutional Reform." We had thought that "Harry of the West" was certainly off the track.

☞Horatio J. Perry, of New Hampshire, has been appointed by the President, Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Madrid.

STEAMBOAT DAMAGED.—We regret to learn, from the last Tarboro' Press, that the new steamer Amidas, just placed upon Tar river by Messrs. Myers & Sons, of Washington, met with such obstructions in the river, and was so much damaged on her first trip from Washington to Tarboro', when about four miles above Greenville, that she was compelled to return to Washington for repairs.

THE HEROICS.—The present heroic administration certainly deserves credit for its energy and determination. It hath actually called out a battalion of proclamations, a sloop of war, a steamer, and all the marshalls, district attorneys, and other officers of the United States to assist in preventing some five hundred unarmed men now on Round Island, from running away with the Island of Cuba. There can be no doubt that these men are dangerous, although, to be sure, they themselves never dreamed of Cuba until the President told them of it. It is also believed that the powerful preparation in Florida will have the effect of quelling the formidable rebellion of "four Indians," who are now in arms against the U. States.

MURDER AT SEA.—The Coroner was engaged at New York, on Sunday last, in the investigation of a murder that occurred on board the ship Washington, on her voyage from Germany. The body was found between some boxes on discharging her cargo, on Saturday. The deceased, who was a Prussian, named Carl Pretzsh, had his throat cut from ear to ear; it is supposed by his fellow passengers, of whom there were 125, who are spoken of as a hard set. The murdered man disappeared about the 15th ult., when it was supposed that he fell overboard. It is believed that the murder was committed to obtain possession of some money which the deceased had about him. There is no clue to the perpetrators or their whereabouts.

HORSE HAIR.—We notice in many of our exchanges, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the public are warned "not to buy rings made of white horse hair, represented to be made of hair formerly belonging to 'Old Whitey,' unless the vender exhibit a written certificate of their genuineness, signed by the members of the Cabinet." It appears that some scamp is vending a spurious article to the faithful, at fifty cents a ring. As there are not offices enough to go round among the whigs, would it not be a good idea to create "horse hair examiners," to stop such imposters?"

WHIG CONSISTENCY.—Major General Appleton Howe, the man who refused to take any part in the funeral honors paid to the lamented Capt. George Lincoln, who fell on the glorious field of Buena Vista, and who said that the war in which Lincoln lost his life, "ought to cover with shame instead of honor ALL who were engaged in it," has been charged by the Governor of Massachusetts with the command of the military who have been called out to perform escort and guard to Gen. Taylor during his visit to that State. Thus the very men who insulted the ashes of the dead, are now paying court to the living survivors, who have been elevated into power by that very war, which, in the language of the *magnanimous* Howe, "ought to cover with shame ALL who were engaged in it."

GENERAL TAYLOR'S CABINET.—"This disjointed article," says the New York Express, (Taylor paper,) "was manufactured with a speed that would hardly be justifiable in selecting the Collector of a port."

LARGE REWARD.—A reward of forty thousand dollars was lately offered at San Francisco, for the apprehension of a fellow who stole fifteen hundred dollars.

FIGURES DON'T LIE, except on a broken Bank note, when a promise to pay $5 or $10, as the case may be, signifies that they wont pay anything at all.

ATROCIOUS HYPOCRISY.—It is perfectly sickening to read the miserable whining of the Federal press over what it is pleased to call the Democratic abuse of General Taylor. And what is this "abuse?"—the simple statement of facts as they stand—of words as they were spoken. If this be abuse, we hope that the Democratic press will continue to be "abusive." To hear the Federal leaders prate "abuse" of General Taylor! Do they forget General Jackson? Do they forget the envenomed attacks which this same Federal party made upon *his private* character? Do they forget how the sanctity of private life was violated—the domestic circle invaded—and the wife of his bosom made the subject of their ruffian slang and low abuse? In the name of all that is decent and honorable among men, let us hear no more of this miserable pharisaical cant about General Taylor and "abuse" from those who have to account for such sins against the glorious Jackson, a man whose shoestrings General Taylor is not worthy to unloose! But we are told that the exposure of General Taylor's unfitness for his office, will look bad in foreign countries Whose fault is that? Who put General Taylor in a position which he cannot fill? certainly not the Democratic party. Those alone, are responsible for the effects of General Taylor's official follies, who put him in a position to commit those follies.

GREAT HUNGARIAN MEETING IN N. YORK.—The New York papers give copious accounts of a vast demonstration in favor of Hungary, held in the Park on the 29th ult. About twenty thousand persons were present, and the greatest enthusiasm displayed. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer presided at the principal or American stand; there were two other stands—one for the French and Italians, where speeches were made in those languages, and another for the Germans and Hungarians, where the speaking was in the German and Magyar tongues. General Avezenna, the Italian patriot, was introduced to the meeting and received with rapturous applause. Resolutions were passed, expressive of sympathy with the cause of Hungarian liberty, and calling upon the Government of the United States to acknowledge the independence of that brave people.

NO MORE MEXICAN TERRITORY.—Ex-Vice President Dallas, in a recent letter on the subject of the treaty with Mexico, calls attention to an important provision which has attracted but little attention, if, indeed, it has been noticed at all, by one in a hundred of those who have read the treaty, especially of those who look forward to prospective annexations of Mexican territory to the United States. The provision to which Mr. Dallas alludes, is contained in the last paragraph of the 5th article of the treaty with Mexico. Mr. Dallas says:

"To such of our fellow-citizens who view with discontent the enlargement of our territory, it may be some consolation that this treaty emphatically provides against further extension south. No change is ever to be made in this boundary, except by the "*express and free consent of both nations lawfully given by the general government of each, in conformity with its own constitutions.*" The stipulation is stringent and unequivocal. Its covert allusion to the annexation of Texas cannot be mistaken—and it is an inviolable pledge by both contracting parties that such a case shall never be again enacted. Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California, may separately or together achieve independence; but without the positive and constitutional sanctum of the central authorities in Mexico, not one of them can be admitted into our Union, except by manifest breach of faith. The general principles and practices under the laws of nations, to which we so justly appeal in vindication of our course as to Texas, are henceforward, as between the American and Mexican confederacies, specially modified and restricted. How far it was either prudent or politic on our part to do this has ceased to be an open question; it is done, deliberately and voluntarily done, and extension in that quarter is arrested by an insurmountable barrier of national honor and justice."

PROTECTION.—The coincidence between the tone of the protectionist papers in England and in this country is remarkable. *Here*, if we are to believe the organs of the restrictionists, our manufacturers are to be driven out of our own markets by the pauper labor of Great Britain, while *there* the same party predict that American manufacturers will take the place of the British in *their* own markets. The London Herald, the organ of the restriction party in England, says:

"The United States people having cotton wool at first cost, and perhaps not using quite so much paste, and gypsum, and devil's dust, have beaten our mill owners out of every market for the coarser cottons; even out of our own markets in India, where American cotton shirting of equal quality may be had for less than half the English price. This is the fruit of our free trade so far, which gives to America a balance of very many millions a year wherewith to beat us out of our own markets As yet we have some small advantage in the finer fabrics, and it is really to preserve this miserable advantage that our agriculture, our colonies, and our maritime commerce, not only the source of our principal wealth, but also the military bulwark of our safety, are to be sacrificed; and, after all, this wretched advantage we cannot keep long, for a little more money and a little experience will enable the United States to beat us in the finer as in the coarser fabrics. It is a remarkable and a significant fact, that *all the later improvements in cotton weaving machinery have come from the United States.* Our cotton trade is doomed; and the leaguers can only accelerate its ruin by the rate at which they are driving it."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It would seem that the attempt to suppress the slave trade has proved an absolute failure. In fact, the number of slaves exported from Africa has nearly doubled since 1830, as will appear from the annexed table, taken from an official report recently made to the British government:

	No. of Slaves exported.	No. captured by cruisers.
1840	64,114	3,616
1841	45,097	5,966
1842	28,400	3,950
1843	55,062	2,797
1844	54,102	4,577
1845	36,758	3,519
1846	76,117	2.788
1847	84,356	3,967
1848	100,000	6,000

MAYOR OF CHARLESTON.—T. LEGER HUTCHINSON was re-elected Mayor of Charleston, S. C., at the election on Monday last. The vote stood, for HUTCHINSON, 1146; for MIDDLETON, 922.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The session in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and terminate the first Saturday in March.

☞The king of the Mosquitoes doesn't wear shoes, but his spurs are tremendous.

THE ABDUCTION CASE—REY IN NEW ORLEANS—THE CORRESPONDENCE.—We learn from the New Orleans papers that "the great abducted" Rey or Garcia, or whatever his real name may be, has arrived in New Orleans from Havana, and has been lodged in jail, we suppose in order to secure his testimony on the approaching trial of the Spanish Consul. The National Intelligencer says that the Spanish authorities in Cuba did not voluntarily surrender up Rey, but that it was done at the demand of our Consul at Havana, under the instructions of President Taylor. Rey says he was forcibly abducted. From the correspondence, or a portion of it, which has been published in the New Orleans Crescent, we should think that he is about as poor an excuse for a man as could well be hunted up. A fellow without either courage, honesty, or truth about him. The documents, as published in the Crescent, are too lengthy for our columns, we will, therefore, content ourself with a brief statement of their import.

The first is a communication from the Captain-General of Cuba to the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, giving an account of the arrival of Rey in the port of Havana on the 17th of July, on board the Mary Ellen, from which he was transferred to the American brig Andrew Ring, to complete his quarantine. He mentions the demand of Mr. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, for an interview with Rey, which was granted, upon which occasion Rey told the Consul that he had come voluntarily. He also states that afterwards Rey wrote to Mr. Campbell, denying that he had come voluntarily, and claiming his protection; upon which Mr. Campbell demanded a second interview, which was not granted.

The next in order is the letter of Mr. Campbell to the Captain-General, demanding a second interview with Rey, on account of having received a letter from him contradicting his former statement. The letter is annexed, and is as follows:

Senor consul of the United States, I am called Juan Garcia Rey; I was forced by the Spanish consul from New Orleans. I seek refuge under the American flag, and wish again to return to the United States.

JUAN GARCIA.

On board the Terrible, July 27, 1849

P. S.—I have come by force, the Spanish consul having taken me on a false order from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, and forcibly shipped me at 9 o'clock at night, taking me from the house of Don Jose Morante. For this reason I desire you to be my protector, and to send me back again, for if you don't they will shoot me.

JUAN GARCIA REY.

On board of the Terrible.

I did not speak frankly to you, because the captain of the port was present

A true copy: EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

In answer to this demand, the Captain-General says that he considers a demand for a second interview, as made by Gen. Campbell, as out of his power to grant, in accordance with his duty in the maintenance of the national honor, &c.; he therefore declines acceding to it, and requests Gen. Campbell to refer the matter to his government. No further correspondence is given, although it is but reasonable to infer, from the subsequent surrender of Rey, that our Consul made a demand for him under direct instructions from his government. There is also a statement of Rey, giving a detailed account of the abduction and all the circumstances connected with it:—

Declaration of Rey.—At the ever faithful city of Havana, this 6th of August 1849, appeared before His Excellency and the present Notary, Juan Garcia, a native of Gallicia, ex-Jailor of the Royal Prison of this city, a bachelor four-and-twenty years old, at present a prisoner in consequence of the flight, which he helped to effect, from the Royal of Vicente Fernandez and Civilo Villaverde, and having bound himself to tell the truth as far as he knew, was examined in the following manner:

Being asked, if at the end of last month, whilst in quarantine, the American Consul visited him and offered him protection, and what he answered, said: That Senor Campbell visited him, and asked him if he had come there voluntary or by force, and if he wished to return in the same ship to the U. States; to which he answered, that he had come of his own free will, and that he did not wish to return. Being asked, if, in this declaration, he acted frankly and freely, or if he was impelled by any cause to conceal his true feelings, said that he acted frankly and freely. Being asked, if, the same day, he had written a letter to the American Consul, calling for his intervention in order that he might return to the United States, said: That he had, and that he was led to it from being told by an individual whom he did not know, and who passed in a boat alongside of the vessel in quarantine, that he had done wrong not to accept the offer of Senor Campbell, for that he would fare badly; that this speech made an impression on him, and in a moment of terror he wrote the letter which he was asked about. Being asked if he wrote said letter aboard of an American vessel, said: Yes; and that she was called the Andrew Ring; that when he said he signed aboard the "Terrible," it was an equivocation, because there was no such ship as the Terrible, nor had there been during the quarantine which he kept on the Ring and the Mary Ellen.

Being asked what induced him to come here, and what made him leave New Orleans, said, that Vincente Fernandez almost entirely abandoned him in that city, and more completely still, when said Fernandez went away without taking leave, and without deponent's knowing where he was going; that deponent feared yet greater poverty, and driven on by want and by the fear that Fernandez had put in play his evil arts to get rid of him and assassinate him, in order that he (deponent) might not reveal certain important secrets which he (Fernandez) had imparted to him in his days of confidence, he (deponent) presented himself to the Spanish Consul, who received him kindly, that the Consul told him that he would write to Havana to see if he could obtain a pardon, and that after some time, he (the Consul) showed two letters from the Political Secretary, in which pardon was offered if he had revelations to justify it, and that he had nothing to fear; that this and the persuasions of the Consul decided him to come, and being one night at the house of Jose Morante, where he lived, Fulgencio Llorente called on him about 8 o'clock in the evening, and went with him unaccompanied by any other person until he embarked on board the Mary Ellen, when Llorente told him that his passage was paid. Being asked if any force was used to put him on board, said: No; and that there could not have been any; as he was with Llorente alone, and at an hour when the streets were full of people. Being asked if he was in a carriage or afoot, said: that he was afoot. Being asked if he had endeavored to conceal in N. Orleans, the fact that he intended coming to Havana, said:

That the Consul had charged him to say nothing of it, fearing, doubtless, that the friends of Fernandez would attempt something against him if they could not induce him to desist. Being asked if he remembers to have told Jose Morante of the fears which assailed him, said: Yes; and that Morante gave him a pistol, which he left in his house when he came away.

Being asked, if, in returning to the city, he wrote to His Excellency the Captain-General, the letter placed before him, and which was dated 23d July, 1849, said: That he wrote it. Being asked on what ship he signed said letter, said: That although it purported to have been signed on board the Terrible, he was really on the Andrew Ring, on which he that day went on leaving the Mary Ellen, but that as the crew did not speak Spanish, nor he English, he did not understand them, nor could he learn the name of the vessel. Being asked if, two or three days after, he wrote to the Political Secretary another letter of 14 pages, which was placed before him, beginning, "Senor D. Crispin Jimenes de Sandoval: Sir: I have received the letter you sent me," and concluding, "Having nothing else to say. On board the Terrible, the 26th of July, 1849. I am yours, respectfully, Juan Garcia," said: That he wrote it; and that when he did so, he was aboard the Andrew Ring. Being asked if he was forced or induced by any violent means to write said letter, said: That he wrote the first without the knowledge of any one, and that the second was in answer to a letter dated the same day, the 26th, which he received from the Political Secretary, saying that it was necessary for him to write to the Consul, D. Carlos de Espana, ratifying the declaration that he had come of his own free will, and that he had no difficulty in writing such a letter. Being asked why he said, in his letter to Senor Campbell, that he was taken away from New Orleans under a false order from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, said: That overcome by the fear which possessed him when he wrote said letter, he put in it the first thing that occurred to him. Being asked if, while on board the Mary Ellen, he told the Captain what motive brought him to Havana, said: That the captain was the only one, excepting the steward, of the whole crew who spoke Spanish, and that he told the latter that the object of his trip was to obtain some money which was coming to him.

At this time, at the suggestion of His Excellency, deponent took oath in due form, and having read the foregoing, declared that he ratified it in all its parts, as being conformable to truth, and signed it accordingly, together with the witnesses, His Excellency the Captain-General, and the Assessor.

(Signed) JUAN GARCIA.

JOHN VAN BUREN AND THE FEDS.—Our Federal cotemporaries are very fond of quoting the sayings of this eccentric youth against the Democratic party, in opposition to which he is arrayed, because it will not, as a party, accede to his Abolitionist schemes. This same "Prince John" has lately written a letter to the editor of the Cleveland True Democrat, making several corrections in his speech as published in that paper. We quote the closing sentences for the benefit of our Federal friends at the South. He says:—

In reference to my own course, I intended to say, and I feel quite sure I did say, that I should, "under no political necessity whatever, support for the Presidency any man who did not regard human slavery as an unmixed evil, and who was not willing, promptly, but prudently, to use the full constitutional power of the Government to abolish it." This declaration is written out in the notes you have, and I wish it accurately reported, because I mean literally to live up to it. You make my remark apply to all offices, and, therefore, if I should chance to support for any local office a person of different faith, I should present an appearance as ludicrous as that of the citizens of Georgia, who resolved in both their political conventions last fall, and in their local Legislature unanimously, that they would, under no necessity whatever, support for the office of President or Vice President, any man who was not openly and publicly *opposed* to the Wilmot Proviso, and then *gave the electoral vote of the State to Millard Fillmore, who was openly and publicly in favor of it!* Such results give an air of burlesque and bravado to political declarations, which is not to my taste.

THE FIVE POINTS IN NEW YORK.—We defy any Southern City to parallel the annexed description of a well-known locality in the very heart of New York City. Certainly some little of the philanthropy and holy indignation which is wasted upon slavery at the South might find a fitting outlet much nearer home—among the outcasts of the Empire City:—

At No. 7 Little Water street, in one building, called "Chimney-sweeper's Hall," are two hundred colored people; in Cow Bay, four hundred colored people in five houses; on one of the corners of Cross and Orange sts., ninety-five colored and white prostitutes in a basement in a rear building, and at another place, known as "23," are eighty; at Nos. 10 and 12 Mulbury street there are in the rear building one hundred and two tenements, containing ordinarily six persons in each room, and some rooms are occupied by eight and ten persons—about 800 persons residing upon two lots, and at No. 95 Cross street there are fifty-two male inmates, seventy-five females and one hundred and thirty-five children. What a picture of depravity and poverty to be found in the heart of a Christian and wealthy city! and these are but part of the sad reality.

Rail Road Subscriptions.—On Tuesday last John W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, made one of his practical speeches to a large assemblage of people in the court-house in this place, and was followed by Gov. Morehead in a few remarks; after which the subscription to the Rail Road stock was increased a few thousand dollars. The entire subscription in Guilford county, we learn, now amounts to forty-seven thousands dollars.

In Davidson we are informed that the actual subscriptions are liberal and on the increase—between $20,000 and $30,000 being subscribed, and an arrangement on foot which is likely to secure $100,000. As soon as Davidson gets her *triggers set* we may look for her to beat her neighbors in the great work. Gov. Morehead and Ralph Gorrell, Esq., we learn, addressed the people at Lexington on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Thomas, of that county, deserves great praise for his devotion to the cause.

In Rowan, (we learn from the Watchman of the 16th,) $32,500 have been taken—a pretty fair start—but the Watchman scolds its people soundly for not more speedily increasing the amount.

At Smithfield, in Johnston county, a spirited public meeting has been held, and subscriptions to some amount (not stated) taken.

In Raleigh an Internal Improvement Association has been organized for the purpose of forwarding the great central work. On the 6th of September, agreeably to notice from the city Intendant, polls will be opened for the purpose of ascertaining the popular voice of the city on a proposition to authorise the Commissioners to subscribe $25,000 for the corporation. There are some noble spirits engaged in the cause at Raleigh, and we have no doubt of a good account from them at last.

In answer to our inquiry last week, as to what the other counties were doing, the Hillsboro' Recorder says: "At the close of the thirty days, during which the books are to stand open, we hope the people of Alamance and Orange will enable us to give a response to the inquiry which neither they nor we shall be ashamed of."—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

We learn that the amount subscribed by Davidson reaches eighty thousand dollars.

Hillsboro' Democrat.

Cholera Despatches.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Eight deaths by cholera have been reported during the past 24 hours. The weather is cool and pleasant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 6 P. M.—There have been only seven deaths from cholera reported for the past 24 hours.

ALBANY, Sept. 1, 9 P. M.—There have been six cases and five deaths by cholera in this city during the last 24 hours.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 1, 1849.—Five deaths of cholera occurred in this city yesterday. There is a slight increase of the disease.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship *Caledonia*, arrived at Boston on the 1st inst., by her we have additional news from Europe and the seat of war in Hungary. The news seems very contradictory. Such as it is, we give a synopsis.

England.—There is very little of any interest. The only political news relates to the Queen's visit to Ireland, where she has been feasted at few noble houses, listened to a few addresses, made a few royal—*i. e.* ur.meaning:—answers, and sailed off to Scotland. How much she has seen of the people of Ireland is another matter.

The harvest throughout the Kingdom progresses beautifully, and food bids fair to be cheap and plenty.

France.—At length, after a session of eighteen months, only occupied by the brief intervals occupied in the elections, the Legislative Assembly of France, has adjourned to the 1st of October next. On the last day but one of the session, Bonaparte, a cousin of the President, on some account, struck an aged member named Bastile, on the face. Both parties were ordered into custody.

Paris and the surrounding districts has been freed from martial law. All quiet.

A letter received in Paris from Vienna, states that the government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

Austria and Hungary.—The accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The accounts of the entrance of the Hungarians from Comorn into Raab, have been fully confirmed; and they only differ as to the extent of the booty which was secured in and near Raab by the Magyars. One estimate, and that about the highest one, says that they captured 4000 oxen, 50,000 uniforms, a very large quantity of flour, corn, and gunpowder; some copper money, and eleven pieces of artillery; and that they also made a battalion of Italian foot prisoners. Another account speaks of a still greater number of guns being taken, but other statements estimate at a very much lower amount the Austrian loss, in stores, artillery, and prisoners.

The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna and Presburg by the news of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts are said to have appeared in Wieselburg. All the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately despatched by railway to Presburg, and it is said that many of the soldiers, who were raw recruits, displayed very great discouragement and reluctance to march. Most accounts state that it was the garrison of Comorn under Klapka which made the advance on Raab, but it has been asserted that the Hungarian general, Aulich, who has been rumored, truly or untruly, to have been near the Platten See with a considerable corps, moved on Raab, and there joined the corps from Comorn. It is uncertain whether the Magyars have remained at Raab, though it seems more probable that they have.

According to accounts in the Hamburgh *Borsenhalle*, dated from Vienna on the 8th, authentic intelligence of events between Raab and Comorn was still wanting. The post between Vienna and Pesth was interrupted, and no letters had arrived from Raab Letters from Wieselburg, of the day before, stated that the insurgents were still in Raab, and had pushed their outposts to beyond Hochstrasse. The reinforcements sent from Vienna, Moravia, and Bohemia, consisted of 16 battalions. It was reported that the Hungarians had entered Szered, on the Waag.

The French government, it is said, have received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital.

A battle, which continued during the 23d, 24th and 25th July, took place between the Russians and Hungarians near Meiskoltz, on the left bank of the Sako. It seemed that after the battle, Gorgey quitted his position and the Russians, a good deal cut up, followed him.

Reported defeat of Bem.—Vienna papers of the 12th inst. contains an official despatch from the head-quarters of General Luders in Schassburg, (Transylvania,) stating that on the 31st ult. a battle took place between his corps and the Hungarian army under Bem, in which the latter was defeated, and Russian General Skarlatin killed by a cannon ball.—1000 Hungarians are said to have been killed in this battle. They were pursued by the Cossacks, who took seven field pieces, two standards, a large quantity of ammunition, and Gen. Bem's travelling calash, containing important papers. 500 prisoners, too, were captured by the Russians. The Russian losses are quoted at 44 killed and 106 wounded.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 5.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.

Two Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Washington.—The steamer *Washington* has arrived. She left Southampton on the 20th ult. Her accounts are two days later than those received by the *Caledonia*.

Cotton.—The sales at Liverpool were 10,000 bales at former prices, 500 bales being on speculation.

British Funds were reported rather firmer Consols had reached 93.

The *Washington* brings a report that a sanguinary battle had been fought at Groswarden between the Hungarians and Imperialists. No particulars are known. The Hungarians had 8000 men engaged.

Cormoran remained in the same state as at last advices. Latest accounts state that Presburg was occupied by the Hungarians. The Russians acknowledged their defeat in Transylvania.

The Russians, 30,000 strong, under Luders, were beaten by Bem, with an inferior force.

Letters from Vienna state that a battle was fought on the 5th August between the Russians and Hungarians near Zeyeden, lasting uninterruptedly several hours, when the Magyars were beaten, losing five pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners.

Accounts from Rome have been received, which state that the people are very dissatisfied with the despotic proceedings of the ecclesiastical rulers; and that nothing but foreign bayonets prevents an insurrection.

Ledru Rollin has returned to Paris to attend his trial.

Orders have been forwarded to Gen. Oudinot to postpone his return to Paris

The Pope still refuses to return to Rome, notwithstanding the urgent entreaties of Gen. Oudinot.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.

We send you the latest news from London and Liverpool, being up to the hour of the sailing of the *Caledonia*.

Advices had been received from Paris, stating that the Ministry had held a meeting to consider the nature of the despatches received from Germany.

The French government had received notice of the conclusion of a treaty between Austria and Piedmont. An amnesty had been granted to all, except eighty-three persons, who embrace the best families of Milan.

The Havre Cotton market was further excited, with an advance in prices.

The returns of the Bank of France are considered favorable.

The prices of Cotton at New York are 11¼ to 11½ for fair Orleans and Mobiles; and 10¾c for fair Uplands.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.

The New York cotton market closed in a dull state on the afternoon of the 3d inst.—The sales reached 1000 bales, at an average advance of ⅛c. Since the receipt of the accounts by the *Caledonia*, Flour has declined 6d., while Corn has improved in value. Mixed 62; yellow 64. Sales 20,000 bushels.—Provisions are dull. Mess Pork 10 50. Treasury Notes are worth 12 per cent prem.

Later advices from St. Louis states that the Cholera was raging dreadfully among the Indians on the Plains. They were much exasperated, and had killed several white persons for having introduced it among them.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4—11.30 A. M.

About 700 bales Cotton have been sold since the receipt of the *Caledonia's* advices at very full prices, and holders are asking advanced rates.

The steamer *Lenora* collapsed her flue on Lake Ponchartrain on Sunday, near the city, killing two firemen and badly scalding two others. A good deal of excitement prevails against the commanders of the United States vessels, in consequence of their conduct towards the persons encamped on Round Island. The proclamation and threats made by commanders Totten and Randolph, are pronounced illegal by the principal newspapers. The officers of the Round Island Expedition have applied to the legal authorities at Paseagoula to arrest these officers for cutting off their provisions and otherwise molesting them. It is generally believed that these officers of the United States vessels have exceeded their instructions.

The health of the city continues good. The interments last week were only seventy-five. There is no Cholera.

The Commercial Marine of the United States.—The following astonishing statistics are from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the commercial navigation of the United States for the last fiscal year.

The extraordinary commercial progress of our country is shown in the following table of the sum total of our tonnage, with the increase per cent for four decimal periods:

1818	1,225,284 tons	———
1828	1,741,391 "	42 per ct.
1838	1,995,639 "	1 5"
1848	3,154,051 "	56 "

In thirty years the tonnage of the United States has increased 150 per cent upon what it was in 1818.

The first six States, in point of ship building are presented in their order, as follows.

Maine	89,974 tons:
New York	68,434 "
Massachusetts	39,366 "
Pennsylvania	29,638 "
Maryland	17,480 "
Ohio	13,656 "

The following facts appear from the report:

One-third of the ship-building of Pennsylvania is in the west—8,000 tons of New York ship-building is on the lakes.

The State of Ohio builds as much tonnage in vessels as all the States and ports from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande

Ohio builds double as much as Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

The following is a view of the American tonnage of the lakes, as entered in the different marine districts:

Lake Champlain	4,745 tons
Lake Ontario	33,800 "
Lake Erie	115,960 "
Lake Michigan	10,483 "
Total	164,997

The tonnage of the Western rivers, (exclusive of New Orleans) is:

Pittsburg	30,970 tons
Wheeling	2,660 "
Cincinnati	21,350 "
Louisville	8,822 "
St. Louis	36,512 "
Nashville	2,445 "
Vicksburg	588 "
Total	108,127

The river tonnage entered at New Orleans is almost equal to the whole of the above, making a total of almost 200,000 tons of ship tonnage on the Western rivers.

Washington Republic.

Constitution of Indiana.—At the late election in Indiana the people were called to vote upon the question of a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The following report of the vote shows that there is a large majority in favor of it:

For Convention	74,101
Against Convention	49,463
Majority for the Convention	24,638

Mr. Clay still Tormented.—While on his passage over the Boston railroad, on his way to Newport, the cars halted a few moments at Pittsfield. A great crowd had assembled, and so great was the annoyance that Mr. Clay was compelled to step upon the platform of the car and make a speech for the gratification of the people. These are his words, as copied from a Boston paper:

"I have been suffering under severe illness, have been breathing a cholera atmosphere, living on a cholera diet, and subject to the excitement naturally attending the epidemic. I am on my way to seek a purer air, and desire to avoid all public display. But I am told that I must show myself to my friends in Pittsfield, and *here I am!* the same old coon! If you are disappointed with the exhibition, you know it can cost you nothing—and so good bye!"

The democrats present rent the air with shouts—but the Taylor whigs retired, confused and confounded. He'll never be called out to make another speech in old Pittsfield.

We have been presented with a Sweet Potato, which measures 2 feet 9 and a half inches in length, in a straight line, and 3 feet 1 inch including the sinuosities, presenting a very fair realization of "linked sweetness long drawn out." It was raised in St. John's Parish.—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.—*Gen. Taylor's Signal Letter.*

I will endeavor to conform to the views and carry out the wishes of the party that elected me.—*Gen. Taylor at York, Pa., Aug.* 1849.

Gen. Taylor, in his official dispatch of 6th March, 1847, describing the victory at Buena Vista, speaks in the following complimentary terms of Gen. Lane, whom he has recalled from the office of governor of Oregon:—

"Brigadier General Lane (slightly wounded,) was active and zealous throughout the day, and displayed great coolness and gallantry before the enemy."

Superiority of American Manufactures—Sufficiently Protected.—The Dry Goods Reporter, published in N. York, states a new and striking circumstance in relation to the successful competition of American manufacturers with foreign. It says, the "further importation of mouslin de laines for American consumption must prove a losing business. We have examined the patterns of the foreign fabric in comparison with the production of our own manufacturers, and are satisfied that the former must *yield the palm* to the latter, both in point of style and finish." According to this, the American manufacturers will have the trade entirely to themselves."

The United States Treasurer's Statement shows the amount at his credit, by returns received to the 27th of August, 1849, to be $5,401,623 75, of which there is at Boston, $407,642 54; New York, $2,985,540 75; Philadelphia, $782,875 87; Washington, $63,369 99; Baltimore, $93,085 08; *late depository* at Cincinnati, $79,192 41; present do., $15,340 73; mint, Philadelphia, $841,150; branch do., Charlotte, N. C., $32,000; branch do., Dahlonega, Ga., $26,850; branch do., New Orleans, $100,000. Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st inst., $3,316,439 31.

The Bishop of Oxford recently sent round his diocese a circular of inquiries, among which was the following: "Does your officiating clergyman preach the gospel, and are his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" To this query a churchwarden, near Wallingford, replied: "He preaches the gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

National Revenue and Expenditure.—By the returns of the revenues and expenditures of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of June last, it seems that the expenditures of the Government have been largely increasing, but luckily, the revenues, under a wise adjustment of our Tariff laws, and the favorable working of the Warehousing system, have been increasing also. The expenditures of the Government for the years named have been as follows:

	1846	1847	1848	1849
Civil, &c.,	$16,792,999	6,715,955	5,582,066	14,918,073
War	13,579,498	41,381,606	28,520,102	17,366,598
Navy	5,450,962	7,951,633	9,466,737	9,792,497
Interest,	842,723	1,112,914	2,409,821	3,824,264
Total	27,656,012	57,041,308	45,212,780	44,903,416
Debt	375,102	2,409,899	13,068,337	12,883,531

In the last year under the head of Civil, &c. is included $5,500,000 paid Mexico under the treaty. The War and Navy expenditures show what the war with Mexico has cost us. The revenue of the Federal Government, of course, goes on increasing, or else we should break down under this enormously increased expenditure. We quote the revenue corresponding with the year of the table of expenditure:

	1846	1847	1848	1849
Customs,	26,712,668	23,747,864	31,757,071	28,342,689
Lands,	2,694,452	2,498,376	3,328,642	1,646,458
	92,126	100,570	361,037	3,312,490
Total reg'r.	29,499,247	26,446,790	35,436,750	33,302,297
Loans		25,679,199	21,256,700	26,465,700
Total	29,499,247	52,025,989	56,693,450	59,767,997

The Federal Treasury, it is thought, will have an easy time of it. The importations just now are again large. The increase in July and August has been very great, partly in consequence of the delay of packets, and partly because of the Warehouse system, the *ad valorem* law, and the new class of importations to which all these things have led. Until recently, the European trade was in the hands of a few merchants. New York was a great wholesale mart—ten or a dozen entries would cover a whole cargo. The duties were paid or bonds given—the merchandize went into the stores of the merchant, and the Custom House had no more to do with it. But steampackets and the warehousing system have changed all this. The European import trade is now in the hands of every body who has the necessary talents and enterprise to prosecute trade. A huge capital is not an essential requisite. Every packet brings small additional stocks to the very numerous firms engaged in business. A cargo formerly despatched by a dozen permits in the merchants' stores, now goes through the medium of a hundred entries into the public warehouses, and is withdrawn thence by at least five hundred fresh entries. The estimates for 1850 give an expenditure of $33,000,000, including some three millions and three-fourths of a million of old appropriations that may not be called for. The aggregate, it is believed, will be fully within the revenue of the year, and increase the balance on hand at the close, or permit of considerable appropriation for the purchase of the debt. The civil expenditures will dwindle down to a peace establishment; the War to some fifteen millions, and the Navy be diminished somewhat.

"Whom does the Tariff of 1846 benefit?" exultingly asks a cotemporary. We answer—every person who desires to buy cheap and sell dear And how many are they who do not?—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Supreme Court Decisions delivered at Morganton—RUFFIN, C

"FREE SOIL! FREE SOIL!" said a friend in our hearing, the other day, as we stood on top of a hill which overlooks a large manufacturing town in the interior of Pennsylvania. "I go for Free Soil—I do—out and out—Free Soil in California—that's the word!"

Much pleased with the idea of our friend, we surveyed the town and the neighboring country, and asked—

"Who owns yonder factory, where women and children are forced to work fourteen hours a day, or starve?"

"Mr. Grabb," answered our friend, "Grabb, the great capitalist, of the firm of Grabb, Snatch & Co."

"Ah! Mr. Grabb owns it," we answered, "and who owns yonder range of farms, which extend southward of the town?"

"Mr. Grabb!"

"Who owns those tenant houses, which are built between the town and the farm?"

"Mr. Grabb!"

"Who owns yonder big store, which stands in the middle of the town?"

"Mr. Grabb. Grabb, the great capitalist!"

"That is very good in Mr. Grabb. He owns the factory where women and children must work fourteen hours a day at his own price, or starve. He owns the land on which the houses which they occupy are built. He owns the store, at which they get their pay in the way of orders. All this, does Mr. Grabb."

"He does. He *is* a great capitalist, is Grabb. Grabb, of the firm of Grabb, Snatch & Co!"

"Yes," we continued, "he is a great man. Let us look at him. Suppose the best paid operative in Grabb's factory gets ONE DOLLAR per day?"

"The best paid does not get *that*," answered our friend.

"Suppose the best paid does get *one dollar* per day. Well. Now does not Grabb make 25 cents out of this dollar, by paying this hand in orders at his own store? Again—don't Grabb make another 25 cents out of the dollar, by renting to this hand, at his own price, a tenant house, which is built on his own land?'

"Well—he *does* make all that!" was the answer.

"Thus, by owning the land, and the houses built upon that land—by owning the factory, and the store which pays the factory hands in 'orders'—your Mr. Grabb makes 50 cents out of every dollar which he agrees to pay to his hands. Does he not?"

"He does. But still he is a great capitalist'

"And you see this—you know it—know that, here in Pennsylvania, land, factory, house, and store, is owned by your capitalist—owned in such a manner, that your capitalist can cheat his hands out of 50 cents in every dollar, and yet"—

"And yet," interrupted our friend, turning to survey that beautiful landscape—an inland town built by the river, amid swelling hills.

"And yet, with all this before your eyes, you dare to talk of Free Soil *in California!* Free Soil! Why don't you first give us a little of this Free Soil in Pennsylvania? Are not these white women, these white children, who work in Grabb's factory, live in Grabb's houses, buy goods at Grabb's store, just as good as the negroes, for whom you solicit free soil in California?"

Our friend answered, "Yes!"

"Then why don't you give them a little of this Free Soil? Begin with Pennsylvania at the same time that you begin with California!"

Our friend did not answer.

Before his eyes was the fact, which he could not deny. There was the factory owned by Grabb, the land owned by Grabb, the store owned by Grabb, and the houses owned by Grabb. Owning all these, Grabb was enabled to force his hands—these men, these women, these children—to work at his own price, to pay his own terms for the rent of houses and the price of goods. Thus, out of every dollar, nominally paid, Grabb received back at least fifty cents. Our friend saw and knew all this.

"It's all true," he answered; "but then you are no politician."

Thank God for it, as long as politics consists in talking about Free Soil in California, while in Pennsylvania, Slavery exists in its most brutal form—Slavery of land, of factory, of houses, of stores—Slavery of white women and white children.—*Phil. Quaker City.*

From the Havre Journal.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTIONS.

In ship building the Americans have distanced, on the road towards perfection, all other maritime nations, not even excepting England Their enterprising spirit and natural capacities, have enabled them to turn to singular advantage, the resources in which their immense territory abounds. They have a rare faculty of utilising their natural riches, and by the number and beauty of their vessels they are, at this day, without equals.

At this moment, we have under our very eyes a new specimen of the perfection they have attained in the construction of ships, and of the improvements which their genius has suited to various wants hitherto felt.

The packet "Seine," Capt. Williams, lately arrived at this port, has excited an uncommon interest with all inquiring men, not so much on account of the superior elegance of the build, and the symmetry of her model, as the entirely new plan which has been adopted in her construction.

This ship has three decks, and measures as follows: Length, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth, 28 feet, which latter is thus divided: First, between decks, 8 feet; second, do. do., 7 feet; hold, 13 feet.

The object of this new plan is founded on the new American passenger law. Instead of regulating, according to the tonnage of the ship, the number of passengers allowed, the present law, passed February 22d, 1847, determines the number of passengers by each vessel, according to measurement, granting to each individual the space of fourteen superficial feet. From which will be clearly seen what immense advantage a three-decker possesses over ships built on the old plan. The following, however, proves the case;

The largest ships of the Havre and New York lines of packets, can barely accommodate 300 passengers, while the Seine has room for 444, exclusive of the cabin, which increases the number to 528.

There are already several large packets on the New York and Liverpool lines; one of them, the "New World," lately arrived in N. York with 780 emigrants on board.

When we see the Americans thus advancing and improving in this all important branch of commerce, our national pride cannot but suffer, at the despairing slowness with which improvements are hailed in France. Our merchant marine has undoubtedly greatly improved; but when compared with the enterprise of our neighbors, how we have cause to blush at the contrast with ours; while they are advancing, with giant leaps, we are but crawling, as it were, tortoise-like.

The Seine cost 250,000 francs; had she been built in France it could not have been done at any thing like that sum, and this is one of the reasons of our inferiority. And it is now frequently asked, whether it would not be advisable to send some of our French *naval architects* to the United States, to perfect themselves in every department, and authorized to construct some large ships, whose dimensions should be fixed by Government.—The effect of this step would be to stimulate to greater emulation our ship builders, and give a new life to our marine; and our vessels would command high prices, to obtain which the American flag has frequently been made use of.

This is a serious question, and cannot be too seriously treated of; we shall, therefore, find occasion to refer to it again.

It is said that the owners of the Seine are now building another ship, with three decks, much larger than the first; and we are also informed that they intend establishing a regular line of packets between Havre and New York.

ROUGH TIMES IN MISSOURI.—It seems that Benton's movements have created all sorts of an excitement in Missouri. The Platte City Argus says that, after speaking in that city he left, "uttering curses after curse upon the people, and affecting to *fear that his life was in danger!*" The Jefferson (Missouri) Metropolitan gives an extract from a letter from Platte City, which is as follows!—

"Among other things, Col. Benton said, that every member of the last Legislature who voted for the resolutions of instruction, understanding them, commited wilful and corrupt perjury! Mr. Wilkerson, one of our members, (who voted for the resolutions) was standing within less than ten feet of the Colonel and instantly sung out, "*You are a G—d dam'd liar!*" The Colonel tried to *crawfish*, by saying that he only meant such as *understood the resolutions*; but that did not seem to set any better on Wilkerson's stomach than what the Colonel first said—he did not seem willing to get out through a "slip-gap" made for *fools*, and again *thundered* in his face, "YOU ARE A G—D DAM'D LIAR, SIR!"

This language of Mr. Wilkerson may be thought violent. It is so, but Col. Benton provoked it by charging Mr. W. with "wilful and corrupt perjury."

HOW HE LOST HIS BOOTS.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta, who signs himself Cap'n Bender, tells the following yarn about how a Jerseyman lost his boots:

"You see," says the Cap'n, "the folks up Warrin county—where the sile aint nuthin but red clay—sent a feller to the legislatur too or three years ago, and wen he cum down he put up at a furst rate hotel. The next mornin he gets up and dreat hisself, and insted ov a pare ov big cowhide boots thare was a pare ov slippers. 'Helo" says he, 'goin down stares, 'whares my boots?' 'Yu'll find em in that row, I gess,' says the landlord. Well, the feller takes a look, and sez thay aint in that crowd, no how. So he swore and cussed round till brekfast, and wen he cum out oll the boots wus gone but one pare. 'I gess,' sez the landlord, 'them's yure boots.' 'Thunder and litenin,' sez the chap, 'd'ye think I don't kno my boots? thare as red as a pile ov bricks, and that pare is as black as yure hat' He wos too smart, scz the feller, and that pare ov boots kept him to home next yere."

Invasion of Cuba.—Senor A. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish Consul at Washington, has sent a despatch, we learn from the Boston Herald, to the vice consul at that place, ordering him to obtain every information possible of the existence of any organization of men or magazines of armies, destined for the threatened invasion of Cuba, as mentioned in the President's proclamation.—*Republic*

Of course the vice consul made a discovery, and it is, that Canada was to have been invaded last winter by Irishmen! Vive la Humbug!—*Boston Post.*

☞The following is a Yorkshire courtship in leap year:

Molly—Whoy doesn't thee spake, John?
John—Whoy, what shud I say, Molly?
Molly—Whoy doesn't thee zay as thee do love me, John?
John—Zo I does.
Molly—Whoy doesn't thee kiss me then?
John—Zo I wool straight, Molly.

Touching Incident.—In Bath, Me., recently, a child of Dr. Shaw, two years of age, died after a sickness of six hours, from eating cobalt prepared for flies. When her eyes began to grow dim with death she evidently fancied it was night and she was going to sleep, and she died with her customary "good night, mamma, good night mamma," many times repeated, trembling on her lips.

A Resemblance—"Colonel W., is a fine looking man, isn't he?" said a friend of ours the other day.

"Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why, you're as ugly as sin!"

"I don't care for that, I was taken for him once—I endosed his note, and was taken for him by the Sheriff."

She Bears.—The principal of an academy in an advertisement, mentioned his female assistant, and the "reputation for teaching which she bears;" but the printer, careless fellow, left out the "which," so the advertisement went forth, commending the lady's reputation for "*teaching she bears.*"

MARRIED.

At South Strafford, Va., on the 7th inst., Capt O A Buck, of Raleigh, to Miss Lucia Dow.

In Stratford, Conn., on the 23d ult., by the Rev. C W Everest, John Springs, Esq., of South Carolina, to Mrs Elizabeth Ann Davis Hill, late of Wilmington.

At Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev John R McIntosh, Mr. John G. Pearson, of Guilford county, to Miss Mary Little, eldest daughter of the late Tryam MacFarland.

In Richmond county, on the 13th ult., by Alfred Baldwin, Esq., Mr. George Usrey, of Montgomery county, to Miss Nancy Usrey, daughter of Mastin Usrey.

DIED.

In Onslow county, on the 31st ult., Alexander Hamilton, infant son of Owen Huggins, Esq.

In Greensboro', Greene County, Ala., on the 2d inst., Mr. Willie Jones Croom, formerly of N C., in the 54th year of his age.

At her residence, near Clinton, in Sampson co., on the 28th ult., Mrs. Ann Holmes, relict of the late Mr. Owen Holmes, in the 86th year of her age.

Another revolutionary mother has been called from time to eternity, and we trust that her spirit has ascended aloft to the God who gave it. She died as she always had lived, beloved and cherished by all who knew her—and oh! how soothing must be the reflections of her numerous friends and relations, when they imagine her seated on the right hand of a Blessed Redeemer, where pain nor trouble shall reach her no more forever. She trusted in the promises of her God, and soothed her passage from this to a better world, and "linked the last pangs of expiring nature with the first rapture of never ending joy."—S.

On the 4th instant, on board Brig Importer, lying at Smithville, Edward Mooney, seaman.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 6.

Bacon—North Carolina descriptions are plenty, and sales slow at quotations. No Western Bacon in market.

Corn—Cargo from North Counties, reported last week, 2,300 bushels has been sold at 51½c. per bushel. 900 bushels from Bladen county afloat, unsold. The market is well supplied. We quote at 50 a 51½c.

Coffee—This article has gone up half cent per lb. See table.

Flour—Recent arrivals from Fayetteville have replenished the market, and the stock now on hand is heavier than for several weeks past. Quotations have receded to 5 50 a 5 75.

Hay—No arrivals since last report

Lumber—We can hear of but one sale of river lumber; scantling at $4 per M.

Timber—Mill Timber sells remarkably slow; one raft common sold at $4 25.

Lard—No Western lard on the market. North Carolina descriptions have advanced 1 cent per lb. The article is scarce.

Molasses—None.

Pork—Northern mess pork has advanced to $12 a $13 per bbl.

Salt.—None received. Quotations nominal.

Whiskey.—Considerable sales Whiskey has been made at our highest figure.

Shingles.—Sales at $1 50, to arrive.

Naval Stores.—The sales of Turpentine for the week ending to-day at noon, reach about 2170 bbls, viz: 1800 at $2 40 for yellow, and 33 15 for virgin dip, with an advance of 5c per bbl in one instance for virgin dip; and 300 bbls extra quality yellow at $2 45—virgin at $2 25. Sales have been made to-day at quotations, at which prices the market closed. *Spirits Turpentine* has been selling during the week at 28 a 28½c per gallon—$1¾ for bbls not returnable. *Rosin.*—Sales No. 1 (white) 1¼c per lb; No. 3 at 75c per bbl.—*Tar.*—Sales at $1 40.

NEWBERN, Sept. 4, 1849.—*Naval Stores*—Turpentine has continued to arrive freely and the prices have been steady at $2 a 2 05 for old dip, and $2 50 for virgin. Tar at $1 10 $1 15.

Corn—A lot of 100 bbls. rather inferior quality, sold since our last report at $2. It may be quoted at $2 a $2 12½.

Bacon and Lard—Without change.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Flour $5 18¾ a $5 25. Wheat, good to prime red, $1 a $1 05; white $1 06 a $1 10; and family white $1 12 a $1 16. Corn, white, 59 a 60 cts, and yellow 63 a 65 cents per bushel. Oats 28 a 30 cents. Nothing doing in groceries or provision. Whiskey scarce and in demand, at 27c for hhds, and 28c for bbls.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—6 P. M.—The flour market is less active, and the tendency of prices is to decline. Sales of 6,000 barrels at $4 37½ a $4 43 for western and State brands, and $4 44 for Genesee. Sales of southern at $5 50. Rye flour $3 18 a $3 31. Corn meal $3 37 a $3 40. There is an active inquiry for wheat, and sales of 20,000 bushels at $1 20 for southern white, and $1 25 a $1 28 for Genesee; red do. $1 03 a $1 08. Corn is firm, with an improving tendency—sales of 25,000 bushels at 62 a 63 cents for mixed, and 63 a 65 cents for white. Oats 39 a 43 cts. Rye 61 a 62 cents. There is more activity in pork, with sales of 3,000 barrels at $10 37 a $10 50 for mess, and $8 62 a $8 75 for prime. Sales of lard at 6½ a 6¾ cents per lb. Nothing new in groceries—prices steady. The cotton market, at the close, was duller. Whiskey, in barrels, 27½ cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4—Flour is steady but not active. Sale of a few hundred barrels at $4 87 for old and 5 00 a $5 12½ for new brands. Corn meal $3 31. Rye flour $3 25 Sales of red wheat at 1 03 a $1 12. Corn is firm—sales of yellow at 64 a 65 cents.—Oats 30 cents. Rye 60 cents.

Nothing new in provisions—prices as last quoted.

Groceries steady.

The cotton market remains steady—sales only to a moderate extent.

Whiskey, 27 a 28 cents.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—*Naval Stores*—We notice further sales of 2800 bbls North County Turpentine (mostly new) at $2 75 per 280 lbs.; 1300 common Rosin, 90 cents afloat, and 92½c, delivered, for North County, and $1 for Wilmington, in yard; 1000 White, $3 50 a $4 50 per 280 lbs.; 200 or 300 No. 2, $1 12½ a $1 37; and 500 Spirits Turpentine, 36 a 36½ cents, cash, which is a further advance—small lots from store bring 37 cents.

BOSTON, August 29.—*Naval Stores*—For Spirits Turpentine the market is dull, and prices not so firm as last noticed. We notice sales on landing at 35c, cash, and some a shade less Sales of Tar have been made at $2 a $2 25 per bbl, cash and 6 mos.

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER CALEDONIA.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Aug. 18.—The market is rather stiffer this morning, as uncommon torrents of rain fell during the course of last night. The sales in either American wheat, flour, or indian corn are but trifling; full prices are, however, paid.

Cotton Market, August 18.—The same buoyant feeling which has characterized the market during the past week still continues. We open this morning with a good steady demand at very full prices.

Naval Stores.—The demand for any description of Naval Stores is very limited, but no change has taken place in the prices of any article.

PER WASHINGTON.

LONDON CITY, Saturday evening, August 18.—The business at the stock exchange to-day was entirely devoid of interest. The attendance of dealers was small, and there was nothing whatever passing out of the ordinary course. Nor have we to notice any essential alteration in the value of stock.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 18.—At yesterday's market there was only a slender attendance of town and country millers. The sales of wheat were quite in retail, without any change in value.

The best brands of flour were in good request, and full prices were paid.

Indian corn improved 1s per quarter, and a fair quantity found buyers for Ireland, but the market closed with rather less confidence in the article.

The best white corn sold at 28s to 29s, to 27s 6d per 480 lbs.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a further advance of ¼d per lb.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Aug 29—Brig Ann, Pierce, Newburyport, Mass, to P K Dickinson & Co.

30—Schr Paramount, Jolly, Washington, N C, to A H Van Bokkelen.

Schr E L B wales, Vangilder, Philadelphia, to George Harriss

Schr Martha B. Davis, Shallotte, N C, to G W Davis.

Sept 3—Schr Tioga, Collins, New York, to Geo Harris.

Schr John Potts *Brown*, DeWolf, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown.

4—Schr Hanover, Collins, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Brig Belle, Jones, New York, to G W Davis.

5.—Schr Benj. F. Hanks, Ireland, N York, to Cashwell & Blossom.

Schr Alarie, Hudson, N York, to DeRosset & Brown.

6.—Brig David Duffel, Hutley, put back in distress, to G W Davis

Barque John A Taylor, from this port, arrived at Matanzas on the 20th ult. All well.

DISASTER.—The brig David Duffel went to sea over the Main Bar on Friday, the 31st of August, bound for Hartford, via New York, with a cargo of Lumber and Turpentine. The second day out, the mate, steward, and two men, were taken sick with the bilious fever; on the third day experienced very heavy weather and severe gales from N. E., which caused the brig to leak very badly, and on sounding the pumps found 4½ feet water in the hold, the crew being sick were unable to keep her free; on the morning of the fourth day lost foressil, topsail and spencer, split the mainsail and jibs, carried away both bobstays and done considerable other damage to the sails and rigging; the deck load shifted and some few barrels washed off, but by the great exertions of the Captain and one man, the balance was saved.—As the brig was leaking badly and could not be freed, and the wind ahead, blowing a perfect gale, it was thought best for the safety of the vessel and cargo, to put back—arrived off New Inlet the evening of the 5th, was boarded by a Pilot, who saw our condition, and ordered us to send to Wilmington for a Steamboat. The steamer Calhoun arrived alongside this morning at 6 o'clock, and towed us up.

Sept. 6th, 1849.

CLEARED.

Aug 31—Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr A J DeRosset, Jones, New York, by DeRosset & Brown

Sept 1—Brig W L Jones, Collett, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

4—Brig Ellen, Maria, Hoyt, Jamaica, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.

5—Steamer Rowan, Hart, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Schr Starr, Smith, Port au Prince, St Domingo, by G Harriss.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney, in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the *Pension* and *Bounty* Laws. Address (post paid)

ED. CANTWELL,
Wilmington, N. C.

Aug 17, 1849—[49-tf

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Perpound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Side round,	7½	a	8
Western,	—	a	—
BEANS—Per bushel—White, new,	60	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	15	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 00	a	14 00
Do Prime, new	7 00	a	8 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN—Per bushel,	50	a	60
Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	8	a	9½
St. Domingo,	8½	a	9
Laguayra,	—	a	—
Cuba,	8	a	9½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.			
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound.	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	12½	a	16
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	33
FLOUR—Cornet—Per barrel,	4 80	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 80	a	5 75
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	62	a	65
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9	a	10
Western,	—	a	—
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	8 25
Weather do.	—	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	2 50	a	3 00
Shipping Timber,	—	a	—
MOLASSES—West Indies,	—	a	—
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
*NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—*280 *pounds.*			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	3 40	a	3 45
Virgin Dip now	3 15	a	3 25
Hard—		a	
Tar,	1 40	a	—
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1, per lb.	1	a	1½
No. 2, per bbl.	1 50	a	—
No. 3, per bbl.	—	a	75
Spirits Turpentine,	28	a	28½
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 32
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	—	a	—
Black Eye,	—	a	—
Cow,	—	a	—
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	13 00
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Prime,	—	a	—
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		a	
Sweet, per bushel,		a	80
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	20
do dead,	—	a	—
Turkeys, live,	—	a	—
do dead,	—	a	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	—	a	—
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	23	a	35
Liverpool—sack,	95	a	1 05
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	—	a	1 50
Contract,	3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	—	a	24
Do. Old Nick,	—	a	75
Apple Brandy,	27	a	30
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	—	a	—
Dressed,	—	a	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	—	a	—
Dressed,	—	a	—
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	—	a	80
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	40	a	45
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	—
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Tar, per bbl.,	25	a	30
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	4 50	a	5 00
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	—	a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	60
Lumber per M.,	6 00	a	7 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1	per cent	
" " " New York, "	1	"	"
" " " Boston, "	1	"	"

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY and E. T. HUNTER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.

Richlands, August 13th, 1849—[52-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

906 ACRES OF LAND for sale, situated on Long Creek, adjoining the lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the Rouse place, and lately owned by C. Harts. For terms apply to JOHN G. BAUMAN,
Corner of Front and Market streets.
Wilmington, Sept 7, 1849—[52-tf

28 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY.

For sale by O. HOLMES.

85 BBLS. RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

For sale by O. HOLMES.

GROCERIES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and for sale cheap, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Pepper Spice, Crockery, &c., &c. O. HOLMES.

To Rent.

From and after the 1st day of October next, the FRONT OFFICE at the Corner of Front and Princess streets, in the same building with the Journal office. Apply to

Sept. 7. FULTON & PRICE.

NEGROES WANTED.

HAVING returned again to Wilmington, for the purpose of purchasing a large number of negroes, and will remain here permanently until the latter part of next Spring, I am now in market to pay the highest CASH prices for Slaves, Male or Female, from 12 to 30 years of age. Those having such property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on me first, before making a sale as from my facilities in selling in the South, I can pay the highest price, and for good sound merchantable property, will not be overbid by any in the business.

Also some Coopers, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Blacksmiths. Apply for me at the Carolina Hotel. ANSLEY DAVIS.

Sept 7, 1849—52-tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable FARM and LANDS, on which he now resides, situated on the east side of South River, and formerly owned by George Bannerman. Said lands contains five hundred and seventy-five Acres, of which there is enough cleared to produce from one thousand to twelve hundred bushels of corn per year. The improvements are a good dwelling and out-houses, together with a well of excellent water.

Persons wishing to purchase can see the place and learn all the particulars by applying on the premises to GEORGE W. HENRY.

New Hanover county, Aug. 31, 1849. 51-7t

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD, on Tuesday, second day of Court, the plantation well known by the name of HANAPER, situated about three miles from the town, containing 100 acres of Rice Land, and 250 of Pine or High Land.

Also, several likely young negroes, one of which is a carpenter by trade, having regularly served his apprenticeship, and would be a valuable hand as a driver or confidential servant.

The conditions of the sale will be a 90 days note at Bank, approved security, the privilege of renewing once in full, and three-fourth every 90 days till paid. T. COWAN, Manager.

Aug 31, 1849—[51-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st August, 1849.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Allen James	Gaskin Emily	Pollock W S
Armstrong Jas D	Harrell E J	Petteway James
Bell Alex Daniel	Heaney Thomas H	Pridgen Andrew
Brett Jas F	Hooper John	Petteway Hester
Bryan Alexis	Hooper Wm Gardner	Petteway Wm
Artis Julia Ann	Howard Geo A	Reese William
Bryan James I	Harriss James	Rue Edward
Bryan David	Hannah R	Rachard Gr H
Bryan Joseph L	Hazzell C B	Roberts James R
Brittain Archibald	Holden J D	Robeson Sarah W
Brookshire T F	Holden William	Russell capt
Bish William	Hilburn Luke	Richard George
Brown Simon	Hahn J C	Roberts sarah
Brown James H	Healer Mary J	Rabie Nancy
Bell C H (M	Hart Mary A	Sudbury William
Beckley William	Irving A C	Samson Arza
Bryan C W	Johnson James	Sagwick A
Bland David R	Jacobs Samuel	Shepard Simeon G
Bridgers A S	Jean Barton	Shepgard George
Bordeaux George	Jones Oliver (2	Slye Jos (2
Bersly Hester	Jones A J	Sparrow J jr
Bentz Jacob	Jones George C	Staples H
Bryan Mary A	Jordan Lucretia	Strome William
Bishop Eliza Ann	Kinsey C P	Sturgeon Henry
Bradly Mary	Lindsey James 2	Sellers H
Bramlet Grace A	Lucas James C	Shipper Joseph 2
Brown Eliz'th	Lucas Thomas	Sheldon Eliz'th
Burke Eliza	Lane Thomas	Shaw Eliz'th Ann
Callum Arel A	Lindsey R B	Smith Alexander
Collins Lewis	Lanier J H	(J 2
Cohen John 2	Land Jesse	Smith Alfred
Cutters Henry N	Lanier William W	Smith John 2
Clark Fredrick	Long & Burton	Smith H L
Chadwick Ezecial	Lafeyre Rebecca	Smith James H
Childress William	Lanier Margaret	Smith Mary
Cowan Hiram	Lanier Eliza J	Smith Mary A H
Capps william	Mitchel John	Thaggard J L 2
Carness Lorenzo	Milligan Thomas	Thompson James
Chapman Ann S	Moore James P	Taylor Henry
Cookman Marin E	Marble Harriet	Turbet P G
Chambers Ann 5	Morriss Margaret	Turney Thomas
Durant Thomas A	Worriss Mary	Turner mr
Drose John (2	Morriss Mary J	Turney Ann C
Davis J J	Meeks Tobitha	Wise Armond R 3
Dale J M	Moore P F	Winchell T J
Day W	Melvin R	Webb W
Dye J C	McPherson James	Wood S R
Denby James	McNeill Joseph	Willis D W
Dekeser William	McNeill & Co	Wells & McKaleb
Eckel Herman	McIntyre Caroline	Walker John E
Fentress A W	Nelson J R	Walker George W
Finley James	Nelson D N	Wilcox John E
Frazier Dina	Privet David B	Whitmann John
Fort Catharine	Parker James C	Wood Sarah
Gilbert S	Parker C J	Wooten Martha
Grindle Henry D	Pollock G W	Willings Martha
Gardner J jr	Payne Thomas	
Grimme E	Payne John	

[52-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

TO LUMBER AND TURPENTINE COMPANIES.

LANDS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA FOR SALE.

87,000 ACRES in the 13th district of the county of Ware, situated on the Suwanee and Suwanee-Hatchee rivers, which are navigable from *above their junction in this body* of Land, by steamboats, to the Gulf; and there are several fine mill seats upon the Land.

ALSO:

72,000 Acres in ONE BODY, located only 30 miles above Darien, in the 3d district of the county of Wayne. The waters of Finholloway Creek run through the northern portion of this *large* body of Land into the Attamaha river, which is contiguous to it, through both of which streams the products can reach Darien. The southern portion of this tract of Land lies on the Satilla river and its branches, navigable to St. Andrew's Sound.

ALSO:

10,000 Acres in the county of Camden, bordering upon the St. Mary's river, which is also navigable to the sea coast.

The above Lands are *all* very heavily timbered with Pine; also, Live Oak, Cedar, splendid Cypress, and other growth; considered very valuable for LUMBER and TURPENTINE. The soil is very rich, and well adapted to the culture of *fine* Cotton and Sugar cane, and has very superior ranges for cattle. Companies engaged in the Lumber and Turpentine business will, upon examination, find the above Lands *much* more favorably located than any in the Southern States, being in such large bodies and accessible to market by navigable streams. Apply to

THOMAS TAYLOR,
No. 230 Front street, New York, or
J. C. EDWARDS, Agent,
Macon, Georgia.

Macon, Ga., August 31st, 1849—[52-3t

TRINITY SCHOOL.

Seven Miles West of Raleigh.

Rev. P. T. BARBIT, Rector.

THE REV. P. T. BARBIT, late Rector of the Diocesan School of Charleston, S. C., having assumed the charge of Trinity School, will enter upon his duties about the middle of October. Meantime the School is in operation, and pupils will be received and cared for till Mr. B. shall take possession.

This School is in a retired, healthful, and beautiful situation; its buildings are ample and comfortable, arranged expressly for the purpose; and it offers advantages of a high order for intellectual, moral, and religious culture. The terms, payable half yearly in advance, are One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum, for board and tuition in English, Latin and Greek. For French an extra charge will be made. The School year is a period of 10 months.

MR. BARBIT being personally known to but few in North Carolina, offers for consideration the following testimonial and references:

"The undersigned having seen from gentlemen of the highest respectability in Charleston, S. C., and in other cities, testimonials to the eminent qualifications of the Rev. Mr. BARBIT for the duties he is about to assume among us, take pleasure in cordially commending him and the institution under his care, to the confidence and support of their friends and of the community."

Charles Manly,	George E. Badger,
Duncan Cameron,	W. H. Haywood,
G. W. Mordecai,	Richard Hines,
T. P. Devereux,	Kenneth Rayner,
John H. Bryan,	C. E. Johnston.

Mr. B. refers to the following gentlemen:

Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D.	Dr. T. W. Wright, Wilmington.
Rt. Rev. C. E. Gadsden, D. D	
Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D	A. J. DeRosset, Jr. do.
Rev. W. M. Green, D. D.	Hon. Ed. Frost, Charleston, S. C.
Rev. R. B. Mason, D. D.	
Rev. S. S. Drane, D. D.	H. W. Conner, Esq., do.
Rev. Jarvis Buxton.	Geo. B. Reid, Esq., do.
Rev. C. F. McRae.	W. C. Courtney, Esq., do.
Rev. E. M. Forbes.	John Hanckel, Esq. do.
Rev. C. A. Watson.	T. J. Haigh, Esq., Fayetteville.
Rev. A. Smedes.	E. J. Hale, Esq., do.

P. S. Any inquiries in relation to the School, addressed to Rev. P. T. BARBIT, Raleigh, N. C., will be promptly answered.

Sept 7, 1849—[52-3t

C. H. LIPPITT

HAVING removed to the store late occupied by Messrs. ANDERSON & YOUNG, and known as the Anderson Store, is now receiving a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., adapted to the wants of the town and country.

C. H. L. respectfully invites his customers to continue their trade with him at his new stand. He would also say to the customers of Messrs. Anderson

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, September 3, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

☞ Our subscribers at Hallsville, Duplin county, will find their bills in the hands of Mr. Samuel Davis, Post Master, who has consented to act as our agent at his office.

ELECTIONEERING IN TENNESSEE.—Mr. R. Hanna was a candidate in Tennessee, at the late election, for the Legislature. In consequence of reports circulated by his opponent, since the election, Mr. H. has come out in a long address in reply to some of the charges made by his opponent, in which he says:—

Now, fellow-citizens, I understand the gentleman speaks of me personally and not politically—he says that he and myself were college mates together, and goes back into particulars. He says, as I understand, that when at college I never changed my shirts, but as one became unclean, instead of taking it off I placed a clean one over it; and also that his recollection furnishes him with the following facts, viz:—That when I returned from college upon one occasion, my mother ordered me to unshirt myself, when, to her astonishment, I doffed at one shucking thirteen shirts, one over the other. This calumny I deny, and challenge the gentleman to the proof. His statement is false in fact and in inference; in fact, because he overrates the number, and in inference, because, fellow-citizens, I never in my palmiest days cherished such aristocratic notions as these. But I will here inform the gentleman that I never had on at any one time more than seven shirts—and I adopted it as an economical way of wearing my shirts in my youthful days, to save the expense of washing, whilst I was off from home at college; and I will also say to the gentleman, who was my honorable competitor, that at the time of which he speaks, I know of my own certain knowledge, that he himself was quite scarce of shirts, and I adopted the plan to preserve my own shirts from the use of other people.

So you see, fellow-citizens, to what low and cunning devices these political gentlemen stoop, for political effect and for party purposes. Now, I trust, I have succeeded in nailing this foul calumny to the counter, and that its author will meet with a just rebuke at your hands, for uttering such a barefaced slander, without even the semblance of truth in it.

Fellow-citizens, just take the matter home to yourselves—did any of you ever have on, at any one time, as many as thirteen shirts? The idea is preposterous—for I do not think any natural born citizen of this country has as many as thirteen shirts to his name. The gentleman has done me great injustice in supposing such an absurdity.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS IN MEXICO.—We learn from the *National Intelligencer*, that Senor de la Rosa, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has addressed a note to the Secretary of State, complaining that American Emigrants, bound for California, in passing through the State of Chihuahua, and in the neighborhood of El Paso, have committed acts of violence and outrage on the Mexican inhabitants residing there. He says that the Mexican authorities had armed their people, and it is likely that collisions may occur. The Secretary of State refers the matter to the Secretary of War, who says when these emigrants cross the line from their own territories, into that of Mexico, they render themselves subject to its laws, and responsible to its authorities. If any evil happens to them, it is their own look out, the United States will not protect them.

DEATH OF PATRICK COLLINS.—Patrick Collins, the late Collector of the Port of Cincinnati, died in that city on the 28th ult. There is little doubt that Mr. Collins' life was shortened by the murderous attacks which have been made upon his character by the organs of Gen. Taylor's "heroic" administration, while Collins was prostrated upon a bed of sickness which their malignant slanders have turned into one of death. Mr. Collins has been stigmatised as a defaulter, merely because he had failed to get a settlement with the Department, and these slanders have been heaped upon him while he himself was unable to attend to his business. We have no earthly doubt that all will be shown fair and honorable in his official dealings. We envy not the feelings of those whig Editors and officials who pursued Mr. Collins with such malignity when they come to look upon the work which they have wrought to stand by the grave of him whom their infamous slanders have murdered.

STABBING AFFAIR.—A disgraceful affair occurred at Charlestown, Mass., on the 27th ult., between Lieut. Bowers, of the U. S. Navy, and a Mr. Crowningshield, the Commodore's Clerk at that station. It seems that Bowers was ordered to join the Germantown Sloop of War, very much against his inclination. These orders he attributed in some way to the influence of Crowningshield, who, he thought wanted to get him out of the way, and acting under this impression, he proceeded to the National Hotel, where Crowningshield was setting, and made an attack upon him with a dirk inflicting several severe wounds. Bowers was arrested, and in default of bail, placed in confinement.

CHOLERA ON A SOUTHERN VESSEL.—The Boston Traveller, of Wednesday evening last, says:—"The brig Z. Taylor, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived this morning and anchored off the lower light; she could not proceed any farther on account of the crew being all sick with the fever or cholera."

We quote this paragraph, which we find going the rounds of the press, merely for the purpose of contradicting it; so far, at least, as it might lead to the inference that the Z. Taylor had carried cholera from this place. We do not know anything about the health of the Z. Taylor, but we *do* know that not one case of Asiatic cholera has *ever* occurred in this place, and if it be on board that vessel, the contagion must have been caught on the way.

ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.—We learn that F. Dixon, fed., has been elected to Congress from the 2nd district of Rhode Island, over Mr. Thurston, dem., the late member.—A federal gain. It is said that the influence of the large manufacturers was brought to bear upon the election, they threatening to discharge any of their hands who would not vote the federal ticket.

☞ It is stated that of the five hundred and forty young ladies who fainted last year, more than one half fell into the arms of gentlemen! Only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

For the Journal.

CLINTON, SEPT. 1st, 1849.
Thaddeus Lodge, No. —, I. O. O. F.

WHEREAS, By an afflicting dispensation of the Divine Ruler of the Universe, Brother HARDY E. ROYAL has been stricken from our midst while yet in the early prime of life and in the full career of usefulness; and whereas, by this decree of Divine Providence, our order, our community, and his bereaved family and friends, have lost a bright and valuable member, and a true and steadfast friend.—Therefore

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely feel the loss of our brother, H. E. ROYAL, and that while we mingle our sympathies together on this melancholy occasion, we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning of our order for the space of thirty days, in honor to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That copies also be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

J. H. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

General Taylor never made the Pittsburg Speech.—Since General Taylor's unfortunate experiments in the speech-making line at Baltimore, Lancaster, and Harrisburg, the whig letter-writers in his train have manufactured and put speeches in his mouth which he never delivered. A day or two since we copied an article from the Harrisburg Union, giving four different versions of his speech at that place—all from whig papers, and on whig authority. These samples of his speech were as unlike each other as white is unlike black. Recently a speech has appeared, purporting to be one delivered by the General at Pittsburg. It is framed with a skill and adroitness which General Taylor never possessed, and interlarded with a due share of "loud cheers, "tremendous applause," and "vociferous cheering," which, in truth, go to show that the speech is a fabrication. We have no doubt of it. The author of the horse letter and the Grandin certificate could never have put together a speech so well got up as that which is alleged to have been made by him at Pittsburg. Besides we have the positive testimony of those who stood by him when he made his reply to Mr. Forward, who addressed him on the occasion.

In reference to his pretended speech, the Pittsburg Post says:

"We observe that the 'caricature' on Gen. Taylor's speech, delivered in this city, as reported for the Gazette and Journal, is being published in the federal papers at the East.—We again repeat the declaration, on unquestionable authority, that no such speech as that reported was delivered by Gen. Taylor in this city. Topics were introduced into the printed speech that the General never alluded to; indeed, the report is the greatest 'caricature' and *forgery* ever perpetrated upon a public man, as can be attested by those who heard the *original*."

While the General was at Pittsburg, the firemen paid him their respects. Being called upon, the General attempted a speech, an account of which a bystander gives as follows:

After being called for some time, General Taylor came forward on the balcony, in Smithfield street. For some moments the noise was so great that I could not distinguish a word. When I did hear him, "he thanked the people for the manner in which he had been welcomed, and was pleased with the display of fire-works." "*Them* rockets," continued he, "are very useful in carrying on war with an enemy"—a long pause—"they were used in a siege to show the enemy's position, so that we could direct our bombs. He hoped that none of those before him would ever see the reality of war more than the firing of rockets"—a still longer pause, whilst he clutched convulsively the iron railing. "He had been received everywhere with great kindness by the people, without respect to party—he thanked them again for their reception, and said that as long as memory lasted he would remember them, and he now wished them continued good health, happiness, and prosperity through a long life."

He then retired waving his handkerchief.—Some person called out, "three cheers for General Taylor," but it was no go. I left deeply impressed with the idea that the 'President of the United States" was an intellectual Hercules—*over the left!*

We feel it to be our duty to represent Gen'l Taylor as he *appears* before the people. He has been sent out by the cabinet on an electioneering errand. Overwhelmed with the desperate condition of the whig cause, the old General is sent into Pennsylvania *just upon the eve of an important election*, as a last resort to save the administration. He appears among the people. In some of his speeches he still has the assurance to pretend that he is a no-party President; in others, he avows himself a party President, resolved to carry out whig principles; on other occasions, he forgets the decencies and proprieties required of his high office, and insults more than one half of his countrymen by applying to them the blackguard epithet of "locofoco," and everywhere, in the hands of the federalists, he pledges himself in favor of protection, internal improvements, and other whig hobbies.—Conducting himself in this manner, how can he, or his friends, expect forbearance from the democratic press? We would be gladly spared the mortification of representing General Taylor to the people *as he is;* but duty to our institutions and faithful regard for the honor of our beloved country, impel us, unwelcome as the task is, to unmask the humbuggery and fraud which the federalists continue to attemp upon the American people in the person of General Taylor.

Washington Union 1st inst.

Another Convention.—It is contemplated to hold a "Union Mass State Convention" of Hunkers and Free Soilers at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 14th Sept. next. The Albany Argus says:

The object is declared to be—not to agitate the slavery question, or to adopt Proviso Tests—but "for the purpose of recommending a Democratic Union Ticket, to be supported at the coming election, and to adopt such measures in regard to a re-organization of the Democratic party of the State, as shall be deemed expedient."

The Suspension Bridge at Nashville, Tennessee, is to be done on the 1st of April next, cost $100,000. It is to be 460 feet span, 780 feet long, 95 feet above low water mark, and will be held up by 8 wire cables 4 inches in diameter, capable of together sustaining 270,000 tons.

Another Anti-Rent Outrage.—Our Sandlake anti rent friends are at work once more. Sheriff Hagaman, of Rensselaer county, went, on Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, to the house of John Brooks, in Sandlake, to sell his property on an execution in favor of the assignees of Wm. P. Van Lensselaer. He was attacked as soon as he commenced operations by a corporal's guard of seven unterrified bull-terrier looking charcoal merchants, in the disguise of calico coats, hats minus the brim and crown, brown paper dickies, and corduroy boots, who took from him his papers in a sanguinary manner and tore them in ten thousand pieces, when they surrounded the official, took him to his wagon, and told him he had better leave or they would give him a coat of tar and feathers, and pelt him with half hatched offsions from a hen, a hint he was not slow to take. Another larger party remained in the neighboring woods to aid if necessary. Several hundred persons were on the ground, but none offered to aid Mr. Hagaman in violating the majesty of the law.

Albany Knickerbocker, 29th

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The following magnificent poem is from the pen of G. W. Cutter, the celebrated author of the "Song of Steam," &c. &c. The eastern writers have entirely overlooked this subject, and we must say it has fallen into good hands. Our correspondent has not only paid a great and deserved tribute to a worthy soldier, but has added to his reputation as a poet and good hearted man. General Worth was beloved by all. A braver man never lived. The poem is strictly historical in regard to Worth's conduct. The use of his hat for a flag is a well attested fact; but to the lines, and they should "live in our memories." The sixth verse has no equal in beauty, grandeur, and power, that we have seen in modern times.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF GEN. WORTH.

BY G. W. CUTTER.

Oh! let the solemn minute gun
Arouse the morning ray,
And only with the setting sun
Its echoes die away.
Oh, let our banner from the skies
Like autumn glories fall,
To shed its ever changing dyes
Around the sable pall.

The muffled drum, the wailing fife;
Ah! let them murmur low,
O'er him who was their breath of life
The solemn notes of woe;
For oh! they can alone impart
The sorrow of the brave,
When the idol of the soldier's heart
Is followed to the grave.

At Chippewa and Lundy's Lane,
On Potaklaba's field,
Around him fell the crimson rain,
The battle thunder pealed;
But proudly did the soldier gaze
Upon his daring form,
When charging o'er the cannons' blaze
Amid the sulphur storm.

Upon the heights of Monterey,
Again his flag unrolled,
And when the grape shot rent away
Its latest starry fold,
His plumed cap above his head,
He waved upon the air,
And cheered the gallant troops he led
To glorious victory there.

But ah! the dreadful seal is broke,
In darkness walks abroad,
The pestilence whose silent stroke
Is like the doom of God!
And the hero by its fell decree,
In death is sleeping now,
With the laurel wreath of victory
Still green upon his brow.

His monument shall be the roar
By old Niagara made,
The waves on lovely Tampa's shore,
The silent everglade,
The top of Orizaba, white
With everlasting snow,
The Sierra Madre's lonely height,
The towers of Mexico!

Fair eyes shall weep his early doom,
Fair hands shall often bring
And offer at his sacred tomb
The dewy flowers of spring;
And with the ranks 'twas his to lead
Shall ever live his fame,
While history treasures up a deed
That's worth eternal fame.

A Bill of Particulars.—The following is a bill of items lately introduced in the trial of a breach of promise case before a court in New Hampshire, by the fair plaintiff. It may serve as a model for some of our lady readers, who propose introducing similar suits against their faithless lovers:

Mr. ELIPHALET ——,
To Miss JEHILAH ——, Dr.

To dancing three cotillions, on first acquainance,	$15 00
To value of three sighs and one dream that night,	250 00
To thinking of the color of his eyes one day at church,	488 00
To going to the races, after refusing six other beaux,	525 00
To cutting three fine fellows to please him,	93 00
To making watch chain,	120 00
To cost of materials for the same—six bits,	75 00
To five romps and two flirtations,	244 00
To tearing gown and bursting a stocking in said romps,	7 31
To one kiss stolen,	125 00
To allow him to kiss my cheek ten times without flinching, $11 each,	110 00
To a long walk by moonlight including sentiments lost,	270 00
To thirty blushes when he poped the question,	600 00
To my heart, alas!	1 04

T. Babington Macaulay.—The correspondent of the Boston Times gives the following description of the personal appearance of the erragist and historian T. B. Macaulay:

"In English literature there is but one name now that is upon every lip, as his writings are in every hand—that is the name of Thos. Babington Macaulay. I saw the great historian the other day, and certainly his looks disappointed me; for, instead of the thin, spiritual countenance which I looked for in the author of the enthusiastic 'Lays of Ancient Rome' and the History of England, which is half poetry, I found a hale, bluff individual, of more than middling stature, and with a full, solid, oval face, brow slightly retreating, and rather large neck and shoulders, though with a very lively and bright expression of countenance. Mr. Macaulay is animated when conversing, and accompanies with some gesture everything which he says, with emphasis. His splendid contributions to the Edinburg Review, while he was a cotemporary writer for that periodical with Mackintosh, Sydney Smith and Jeffries, won my enthusiastic admiration, and his magnificent history of England, or rather essay on English history, &c., far as it has gone, attracts me irresistably to its pages. No writer of the present day is so rich in thought as Macaulay, and no one can clothe his thoughts in nobler language. But regret mingles with my admiration. Twice he represented Edinburgh in Parliament, a city worthy of a true man. But in 1846 he lost his election, not because he was overreached by the electioneering arts of of some petty Tory politician—not because the eccentricities of genius made him one of those unpopular great men who are so often found in retirement, but because he refused to join in that grand movement which is everywhere making for the ..-raising of the masses; and which is destined to know no cessation though it may feel many a check, till thrones and divine rights of kings shall pass away, and 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity,' be the real condition, as they are now the watchwords of nations. It was for proving recreant to these sentiments that the voters of Edinburgh dismissed the ablest and most brilliant writer of the day, and chose instead the humble paper maker and sturdy republican Chas. Cowan. They were not content to have Mr. Macaulay talk speciously of liberty, and then as speciously give up these principles of which he might have been and was expected to be, the ablest champion. But in his poems, in his essays and in his magnificent travels over the world, of general history, in his bold conceptions and wondrous art, in his power to clothe in animated, vivid, passionate thought the most common truths in philosophy, in his vigorous eloquence and luminous strength, he is surpassed by few in ancient and by none in modern literature.

Large Shipment of Specie.—The English mail steamer Trent arrived at Mobile on the 20th inst., in four days from Vera Cruz, with sixteen passengers and $95,000 in specie for New Orleans, and $1,200,000 in transit for England.

JOE DUNKLIN'S PONY,

OR, THE WAY HE RUN HIS LEGS OFF!

By Zeb Dunkids.

A queer little animal was Joe Dunklin's pony—one of those freaks which sometimes happen even in the well regulated family of Dame Nature. And yet he was anything but a monster. You could contemplate him, in fact, with feelings of pleasure, for a more benevolent, good-natured looking quadruped never ambled upon legs—legs—aye, there's the rub. Poor Dick's were his only weakness. To his otherwise faultless symmetry, these appendages formed a most striking and ludicrous contrast, there being not more than six inches of legs from each of the four joints to the hoofs; and when he was in motion, heaven protect you from weak blood vessels or apoplexy.

But Dick was his master's pet and pride—Joe loved him for his very deformity.

The Philosophic and scientific have a way of their own to explain these departures from the usual course of nature, but Joe, who was more of a wag than a philosopher, and loved a joke better than any treatise on phenomena, accounted for his favorite's pedal deficiency in various ways suiting his narrative to the verdancy of his auditors.

On one occasion, when Joe and Dick were in town, a crowd collected to contemplate this marvel in horse-flesh; and as it was a "free gratis" exhibition, the size of the assemblage was proportioned to expenses incurred—Whilst at its thickest, Joe emerged from a neighboring bar-room, where he had just been burying his nose in a julep, and elbowing his way to the focus of attraction, addressed himself to the nearest looker on.

"Well, stranger, what do you think of that critter; he's one of 'em, ain't he?"

"Certainly, a most singular creature," replied the individual, with his eyes fixed on the pony's legs; these things happen frequently, however."

"They do? Well, I'll bet you a gallon of Mongahely agin a pint of Jersey lightning, there ain't another case on record!" said Joe.

"Oh, there may not be a precise parallel, but this is one of a class of phenomena which are not at all rare. You have no doubt seen various montrosities in the animal world, partaking of the same general characteristics."

"Exactly, stranger. I have seen the Simese twins, and the two-legged bear,—besides any quantity of insects, from a bed-bug to a boa constrictor—but I never saw one that *run* himself into that predicament yet!" replied Joe.

"You don't pretend to say that horse run his legs off?" said the individual, incredulously.

"I don't pretend to say anything else," responded Joe, looking the fellow full in the eye.

"You're joking, I guess, my friend," said the stranger, watching Joe's countenance to detect any sly twitch which might indicate a "saw." But our hero's features were as calm as a mud-hole in a clear day, and as truthful in their detail as if he had just kissed the book and was about stating a fact to the most intelligent jury that ever adorned a box.

"It might have been a joke to you, but I didn't feel funny under the circumstances; I would have sold myself for two bits, and thrown in my night shirt, sooner than forfeited my bargain. Why stranger, my life depended upon those legs, and they *were* legs, and there's what was left of 'em when it was saved."

"Well, if that is a fact, it is the most remarkable instance I ever heard of," said the stranger, scrutinizing the pony more intensely than before.

"You don't insinuate I'd lie, do you?" said Joe, turning upon the stranger a glance that implied he was on hand to back his assertion, if necessary.

"Not at all, sir, not at all," replied the stranger, sliding off out of range of Joe's arm; "but if you have no objection, I would like to hear the story."

"Well, if you are anxious, and will stand the liquor, I'll edify you."

"Go it!" shouted the crowd in a breath.—"Give us the yarn, and you shall have liquor enough to swim in."

"You're too kind, gentlemen," said Joe, looking round with a very placid smile; "although I do wade into it pretty deep, I have too great a respect for the extract to dirty it by any such nasty proceedings."

"The yarn!—the yarn!—tell us all about the pony!" reiterated the crowd.

"Well, well,—it's an old saying, 'give an inch and you'll take an ell.' A minute ago you wanted to know how his legs were run off, and now you wish me to tell you *all* about him. Gentlemen," said Joe, shaking his head slowly, "that pony's history remains to be written. There's more incidents in it than you could find out in the biggest volume of Baron Munchausen or Sinbad the Sailor."

"We'll be perfectly satisfied if you confine yourself merely to the legs, this time," said the individual whom Joe had first spoken to.

"Enough said!"—and Joe squarred himself, having by this time brought his imagination to the fulminating point. The crowd began to press around him uncomfortably tight, which caused Joe to remonstrate.

"No scrouging on the outside, if you please! This is too much like those good old witch-craft times, down in Salem, when they put a chap under a cider press and made him acknowledge the corn whether he would or not."

"Take the sugar hogshead, and then we can see you—like to look at a man when he talks," said a voice far back among "the people."

"There's an enlightened citizen for you—he talks like one who attends public meetings and knows the price of putty," said Joe, springing upon the designated elevation.

The apperance of his head above the crowd was the signal for a yell of approval; this having settled down, Joe proceeded—

"Gentlemen, there's the pony and here am I; now I form a small feature in the story, but if there be any credit, give it to Dick.

"One day—no matter when—I was riding Dick slowly across one of those infernal broad prairies, (lying between Fort Leavenworth and the Rocky Mountains,) and thinking about the probable chances of losing my traps and in case I met with the Pawnees, when a low, rumbling noise fell upon my ear, like the muttering of distant thunder. I looked up, but there wasn't a cloud—the sky was just as blue and quiet as my wife Polly's eye. So it couldn't be thunder. It might be an earthquake. This wasn't a very pleasant reflection, for, as I had lived in New Madrid, and seen the ground gape some, I expected every minute to find myself and Dick beautifully buried, without the assistance of undertaker or sexton.

"The sound by this time had increased to a pretty chunky roar, and as there was no chance of being swallowed up, I thought it only reasonable to take an observation, for things began to look as if they wouldn't last long. Turning in my saddle, I saw one of the most interesting spectacles, to a man situated as I was, that I ever expect to look on again. About half a mile behind me, roaring, snorting, blowing, and running as if fiends were after them, was one of the most unrighteous piles of buffalo ever congregated together. And they put it down as if each fellow was striving to be the first to get a dig at me. I tried to appear cool, but it was no use—my hair kept rising, till it got so stiff that each bristle would have balanced a plate. Heavens! how fierce they looked, with their eyes flaming like fire-coals, and their shaggy manes streaming in the wind!"

"Didn't you fell awful?" asked a sympathetic spectator, appealing to Joe.

"Feel?" responded our hero—"I felt like a stray pig on a railroad track, with an express locomotive behind him, and high fences on both sides of the road. There was no such thing as running round them, for they were spread across the prairie as far as the eye could reach, and came down upon me like a great black wave. Time was growing precious; every second counted. The only chance was in a straight race—Dick and I against the field. In the twinkling of an eye I stripped Dick to the saddle, and myself to the *spurs!* The Buffaloe were now well up, and doing their prettiest—the pony all of a tremble to be off. It was a sin to hold him, and, to tell the truth, I wasn't very anxious to do so. A yell did the business, and away we went like a scared dog.

"On! on! on!—prairies, woods and rivers were passed with a perfect rush. Still the buffaloes were humping themselves just at my heels. I knew by the slackening thunder of their tramp, however, that the herd was growing thinner—this I couldn't account for till afterwards. Just about this time, one of Dick's hoofs came off. He limped a little, but would'nt give in an inch. When the second slipped, the pace became more even. Then the third went, and in a half a minute more, his last hoof pulled off in a quagmire. But when he got off his stumps—snails and terrapins!—how he tore along! Looking back, (for I felt now just as easy as a hungry dog in a potato patch) there lay one of the prettiest strings of buffalo, for about five miles, that you ever did see! Gentlemen, we had run every devil of 'em to death, with the exception of one old bull, who seemed determined to win, or perish in the attempt. He couldn't quite come it, though—we beat him *just a length!* Dick fell at last—and so did the venerable Eclipse of the prairies, just behind him, with his nose well up to the pony's tail?"

"I got off, and looked first at Dick, and then at the buffalo, and if there was't eight of the most beautifully used up and ground off legs"—

"The bull's legs were not run off, too?" cried an excited spectator, interrupting Joe.

"You'd thought they were, if you'd seen 'em!" replied Joe, coolly.

"Did he live? queried another listener.

"He didn't do anything subsequent!—and when I saw him again, he hadn't a bit of legs *at all!* He had had another race, I suppose, and run 'em off smack up to his body!"

"I guess that put an end to *his* racing!" said the last speaker in the crowd.

"Well, it didn't," responded Joe.

"How did he get along, then?"

"*He rolled*, gentlemen, *just as nat'ral as a saw-log on an inclined plane!*"—whereupon Joe descended from his hogshead, mounted Dick, and rode off, amid a shout that would have done honor to the lungs of Stentor.

A Great Man.—We find the following in the N. Y. Tribune:

MILFORD, PIKE CO., Pa. Aug. 22, 1849.

In Deed Book, No. 15, of the Records of the county, is the following, which may be of some interest to your readers. Barnum must look to his laurels, or Milford will throw him in the shade. Lewis Cornelius died Sept. 27, 1841; his dimensions were as follows:

Height	6	feet 0	inch.
Circumference at the waist	6	2½	"
" below the waist	8	2	"
" of arm above elbow	2	2	"
" below the elbow	1	9	"
" at the waist	1	1	"
" of the thigh	4	3	"
" of the calf of leg	2	7	"
" of ankle	1	7	"

Weight 643½ pounds without clothes.

Truly yours,
L. F. BARNES, Deputy Recorder

Tar and Turpentine.—From McCullough's Commercial Dictionary, we learn that the average entries of Turpentine into Great Britain, for home consumption, in each of the years, 1831 and 1832, announced to 322,339 *cwts.* This was almost altogether supplied from this country—only about 5,000 *cwts.* of that imported in 1831 having been furnished by France.

In 1836, it is learned from the same source, there was imported into Great Britain 370,981 *cwts.* of turpentine, and 9,797 *lasts* of tar—*a last is fourteen barrels.* In 1837, the importation of the former article amounted to 415,033 *cwts.*, and the latter 1137 *lasts.* The authority mentioned does not inform us from whence these importations were derived, but it is inferred they were nearly all from the United States, as there was no evidence that France had exported largely at that time.—Russia, it appears, furnished a small quantity at one time, but the other countries of Europe seem to have done nothing.

Dr. Ure, in his Dictionary of Agriculture and Commerce, states upon the authority of a treasury report, that the value of tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin, exported as naval stores from the United States, was, in 1835, $567,566—in 1836 $912,397.

The census of 1840 furnishes *en masse* the number of barrels of tar, turpentine, rosin and pitch, produced in the several States mentioned, viz:—

N. Carolina,	593,451	Kentucky,	700
Virginia,	5,809	New York,	402
Ohio,	5,631	Missouri,	356
Tennessee,	3,336	Alabama,	197
Mississippi,	2,248	Georgia,	153
Louisiana	2,233	Arkansas,	34
New Jersey,	2,200	Iowa,	25
Pennsylvania,	1,593	Wisconsin,	1
S. Carolina,	735		
			619,106

And, in addition to the above, we learn from the same source that the value of the turpentine and varnish manufactured in all the States in 1840 was $660,827.

Coming Sister of the South.—At the late dinner given by the Virginia Legislature to Edward Fisher, to Mr. Gogales, whom it is inferred is a resident of the Island of Cuba, toasted that much talked of island as "*the coming sister of the South—the future gem State of the Union.*"

Gold in Virginia.—Mr. Elisha Thuaman, of Nelson co., Va., has recently procured on his farm some extraordinary specimens of gold,—One piece weighed 122 dwts., 8 grains: a second, 35 dwts.; and a third, 24 dwts. This gold is so pure as to be worth nearly 100 cents per dwt. The Richmond Times says:

In one day, four hands, engaged in washing for gold, procured 163 dwt., worth about $160; and, in the same manner, within a short period, $30,000 or $40,000 has been obtained at a very small expense. Strange to say, there is in the same neighborhood, a rich lead mine, which yields 80 per cent. of lead, and $4 of silver to the 100 lbs.

The U. S. teamship *Susquehanna*, at Philadelphia, will be ready for launching early in the Spring. She is thirty feet longer than the great ship of the line, *the Pennsylvanian.*—Her breadth of beam is much less, and her tonnage is but 2,500. She will carry but eight guns of heavy calibre—one of them, which will be placed upon her bow, will throw hollow shot weighing 268 pounds. Her machinery will cost $300,000—the four boilers alone $30,000 each—and the whole vessel, when completed, about $600,000. Her crew will consist of about 300 men.

To Cure the Cholera—Boston Recipe.—Take two ounces of hen's milk, put in a boy's horn, and stir it up with a cat's feather; then divide the mass into pills as big as a piece of chalk, about as long as a stick, and swallow them crosswise—*frequently.*—*Boston Post.*

First Towns in America.—It will seem curious to those who are not aware of the fact, that the first towns built by Europeans upon the American continent, were St. Augustine, in East Florida, and Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home upon the shores of New England. There are doubtless trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Pueblos, that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York were covered with the primeval wilderness.

American Cities.—The growth of American cities is unparalleled in the history of the world. Already half a million are embraced within the limits and suburbs of New York, and half that number within those of Philadelphia. New Orleans contains about a hundred and fifty. Boston one hundred and thirty-five, and Baltimore one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. The second child born in Cincinnati, it is said, is still living, and has not reached the middle age of life, while the city has a population of a hundred thousand. The population of St. Louis was one thousand six hundred in 1810; sixteen thousand in 1840; forty thousand in 1845; and is, probably, now not less than sixty thousand. Buffalo contained two thousand four hundred and twelve in 1825; in 1846 twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three; and now contains about forty-five thousand. In 1828, the population of Lowell was three thousand five hundred and thirty-two; it is now more than thirty thousand. Chicago, a place scarcely known on the latest maps, has already reached a population of eighteen thousand; and Milwaukie, of still more recent origin, is rivalling it in its growth and population

Practical Sympathy.—Fifty thousand percussion lock muskets have been received in Hungary from England, by way of Orsova.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Docking and Castrating Lambs.—As the time is at hand to attend to the docking and castrating lambs, I will give you my method of performing that operation.

When the lambs are from one to two weeks old, and the weather is good, I drive up my ewes and lambs to the barn-yard, in the afternoon, toward sunset, put them in a close yard, take out all the lambs; put the lambs in a small pen, or on the barn floor; then let the ewes out in the barn-yard, which should be well littered with straw. Having a boy to catch the lambs, hand them to another hand, who lets them stand on their feet. I take the tail in my left hand, hold it out straight, have a good shoe knife, and cut off the tail as close as suits fancy. I find this method quicker and better than a chisel and block. Then mark the ear and let the lamb go, keeping them in the yard over night.

In the course of a week or two, bring up the ewes and lambs again. Put them in a close pen; select out the lambs; let the ewe lambs go; put the ram lambs in a pen or on a barn floor. After the lambs are all taken out, let the ewes into the yard. Remember to have it well covered with dry straw. Have a boy to catch the ram lambs; place a good hand on a low bench, who should take the lamb on his lap; hold him by his fore and hind legs. The operator will soon find in what position the lamb should be held. I take my knife, cut off about half the pouch, pull out the testicle, and set down the lamb. The mother comes up to meet him; he soon lays down, consequently soon stops bleeding. The next morning I let them out. The lamb will go off as smart as if nothing had occurred.—There is more danger from docking than altering. To perform both operations at the same time is too severe.

I will give you my reason for choosing the evening instead of the morning, which is the usual time for altering. If you perform the operation in the morning, the ewes are hungry, and ramble about for food, the poor lamb will drag along in pain, and continue bleeding, from the exercise. Reverse the time, and the ewes and the lambs lie down and continue quiet all night, and the bleeding soon stops.

Wheeling, N. Y. O. F. M.

Cure of Heaves in Horses.—Pick or gather the buds or sprouts of the white pine, in the spring, say in May, in most parts of the United States. They should be gathered when young and tender, being from four to eight inches long. They can be cured or dried, and are then in readiness at all times. I used from two to three quarts of the buds when green, to about three gallons of water, and let them simmer and boil until I thought their strength was mostly in the liquid. When cool, I gave the horse nearly a quart daily, for ten days, which proved a perfect cure. The horse was unable to work before administering the above, and at present there is not a better horse in the land for business. The cure was effected in June, 1845. I further recommend to all persons troubled with pain in the chest or side, to use the above liquid, sweetened with loaf sugar. I have had more benefit from this medicine, for pain in the side and breast, than anything I have ever used.

Boston Cultivator.

Interesting to Grape Growers.—A late number of the Horticulturist publishes an article in relation to the culture of foreign grapes, which contains suggestions that may be of interest to many. The writer recommends a particular mode of manuring for the growth of the wood, and a different one for the production of the fruit. Mr. Downing suggests that the failure of the attempt to cultivate the foreign vine out of doors, is as much owing to the absence of sulphur in the soil as to the climate. He says:

"All the famous vine districts in Europe are more or less volcanic in their origin, and many of them are old lava beds, abounding in sulphur; while on the other hand volcanic soils are unknown to our grape growers, as well as the application of sulphur in any form to the soil.

"We are strengthened in this opinion by observing the striking fact, that, while analysis of the ashes of the foreign grape shows only about two per cent. sulphuric acid, the analysis of the must, pulp, or juice of the ripe grape, shows more than thirteen per cent. of sulphuric acid—a most extraordinary increase, and we believe a larger per centage than is found in any other fruit. (The potash in the ashes of the vine is 25, while in the ripe fruit it is 37; while on the other hand the portion of lime in the wood is 40 to 6 in the fruit.)

"Reasoning from this, we should say that gypsum (plaster, or sulphate of lime,) which is sulphuric acid and lime in combination, is largely demanded by foreign grapes, to bring them to a riper state; and that in our soils—which are not volcanic—it must be an excellent application for the foreign grape."

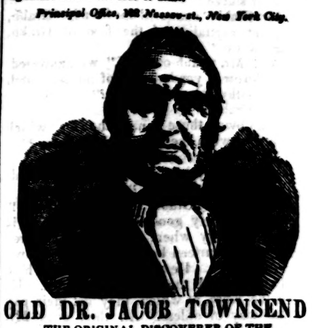
Housing Manures.—There are probably few investments which would pay a better per centage than the amount necessary to protect manure from the sun, the dew, and the rains. While exposed, many of the most nutritious substances are wasted. A part of this waste is by evaporation. Every farmer knows the power which this agent has. If you permit a heavy dew to fall upon your hay, after it is partially made, the color of it will be changed, although not a drop of water has fallen upon it. If permitted to lie spread for a few clear days, and clear nights, it will be ruined; its soluble matter being carried off by evaporation. Now this soluble matter is valuable, as nutriment for vegetable life. If, therefore, a series of evaporation be carried on, as the vegetable manures decompose, almost every thing valuable will be carried off. But another and more direct source of loss, according to common opinion, is to be found in the washing produced by the rains, saturating the manure with water, and then passing off. This is, indeed, the only source of loss, in view of many, but we doubt whether it is much greater than that by evaporation.

But when manure is sheltered, there is probably an absorption of valuable ingredients, to some extent, from the atmosphere. We know that if the earth from under any old building is examined, it is found rich in nitrate of potash, (saltpetre,) one of the most valuable inorganic substances for vegetable nutrition. If then, instead of loss from wash and evaporation, we can get an accumulation of valuable ingredients, the subject is surely worthy of attention.

UAUMON EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR and DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL* "*TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.*" Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many